

河南省中等职业教育公共课精品教材

# 英 语

(第2册)  
(第2版)

河南省职业技术教育教学研究室 编

電子工業出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京 • BEIJING

## 内 容 简 介

本教材以教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》（2008年版）为基本依据，以全面提高学生英语综合应用能力为指导思想，坚持“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和中等职业学校学生实际而编写。

本教材在系统复习初中阶段语言基础知识的基础上，适当扩展知识体系，在选材上注重贴近现代生活，注重提高学生的人文修养，注重培养交际能力，突出教材的职业教育特色。全书共有10个单元，每个单元设置一个与学生学习和生活密切相关的话题，并围绕这个话题开展听、说、读、写等教学活动，把知识教育与能力培养融为一体。

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## 图书在版编目（CIP）数据

英语. 第2册 / 河南省职业技术教育教研室编. —2版 / —北京：电子工业出版社，2014.8  
河南省中等职业教育公共课精品教材

ISBN 978-7-121-24077-5

I. ①英… II. ①河… III. ①英语课—中等专业学校—教材 IV. ①G634.413  
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2014）第179207号

策划编辑：施玉新

责任编辑：韩玉宏

印 刷：

装 订：

出版发行：电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编：100036

开 本：787×1 092 1/16 印张：9.75 字数：324千字

版 次：2009年8月第1版

2014年8月第2版

印 次：2014年8月第1次印刷

定 价：22.00元

凡所购买电子工业出版社图书有缺损问题，请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺，请与本社发行部联系，联系及邮购电话：（010）88254888。

质量投诉请发邮件至zlts@phei.com.cn，盗版侵权举报请发邮件至dbqq@phei.com.cn。

服务热线：（010）88258888。

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# 前 言

河南省中等职业教育公共课精品教材是以《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》（2008年版）为基本依据，围绕“以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向”的办学方针和“以全面素质提高为基础、以综合职业能力为本位”的教学指导思想，紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和中等职业学校学生实际而编写的。

本教材《英语》分第1册和第2册，是大纲规定的各专业学生必修的公共基础英语课教学内容。其中第1册以零起点起步，归纳复现九年义务教育阶段的英语基本语言知识和能力，由浅入深，循序渐进。第2册是在第1册基础上适当扩展基本语言知识和技能，兼顾了不同基础水平学生的提高。既注重学生职业能力的培养，又注重与高职招生、对口升学及相应的英语水平考试相衔接，体现了中等职业教育的理念和特色，为学生今后进一步学习和发展打下良好基础。

本教材语篇选材内容贴近现代生活，富有较强的时代气息，有利于提高学生的人文素养。以主课话题为主线，以训练和培养学生的语言能力为目标，设计出语言情景和操作路径，步步引导，反复训练，便于教师实际操作和学生主动参与，突出了“做中学，学中做”的新教学理念，有利于学生基础语言知识的掌握和未来职业语言能力的提高。

本教材每册10个单元，每单元由8个部分组成。即“热身”、“阅读”、“综合技能”、“语法”、“生词表”、“单元小结”、“学习建议”、“歌曲欣赏”。其中“阅读”配有注释和读后练习。“综合技能”包括听、说和写三部分。“语法”和“生词表”便于学生自主学习。内容实用为主，够用为度，设计路径环环相扣、便于操作、便于掌握。每册教材后附有按字母顺序排列的总词汇表，供教师和学生参考。

每册教材均有配套学生《练习册》和教师《教学指导书》，同时配有听力部分的外籍教师录音带，构成了完整的教学资料体系。

本书为《英语》第2册（第2版）。主编：张小妹。副主编：赵庆娜。编者：梁君、王宇慧、王俊红、上官潇潇、王会琴、郭晶晶。王立善、朱亚莉担任主审。另外，王晓令、张敏、杨树俊参加了教材编写的研讨，并提出了建设性的意见。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，教材中难免有错误和不当之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者  
2014年6月



# 目 录

Unit 1 Environment Protection .....	1
Unit 2 Shopping Online .....	13
Unit 3 A Lecture from Space .....	26
Unit 4 Volunteers.....	41
Unit 5 Advertisement.....	52
Revision One .....	63
Unit 6 Product Quality .....	68
Unit 7 Health .....	81
Unit 8 Famous People .....	92
Unit 9 Transportation .....	104
Unit 10 Profession.....	117
Revision Two .....	130
Vocabulary (生词表) .....	134

# Unit 1

## Environment Protection

### ➡ Warming Up

Look at the following pictures and decide what you should do and what you should not do.



collect used batteries

3.12 植树节



plant trees



use eco-friendly bags



leave rubbish here and there



step on the grass



use disposable chopsticks

You should \_\_\_\_\_

You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading

### Our Mother—the Earth

Yesterday, I had a dream. In the dream, I became a doctor. I had my clinic on the Mars. One day, after I finished curing a patient, another one came in. Oh, my God! It was the earth—our mother. She was crying, “Doctor, please save me!”

Her terrible looking frightened me. She looked weak and painful. She said, “Doctor, I am dying. Look! My skin—the forests are being cut down by people, my blood—the rivers and oceans are being polluted by the waste from the factories, and my children—people and animals are killing each other. My whole body is covered with wounds.”

Suddenly, I woke up. Bless me! It was just a dream. But would it be a dream forever? Man did not have to think about the protection of environment before, as there were few people on the earth and natural resources seemed to be unlimited. Today things are different. The world has become too crowded. Our

natural resources are being used up and the environment is being polluted by human beings. Environment damage is becoming a serious problem. We have to breathe the polluted air, drink the polluted water and eat the polluted food every day. More and more people die from the illnesses caused by pollution and now nature is punishing us. If we don't do anything to save the earth, maybe the dream will become true in the near future. At that time, we can do nothing but cry for what we have done to nature.

No nature, no life! Just imagine, if there were no trees, no flowers and no animals in the world, only pollutants were left, how terrible it would be! We have only one earth. Don't let the earth—our mother cry! If we want to live a better life and have a brighter future, we must do our best to protect her now, not only for the well-being of ourselves, but also for that of our future generations.



## Notes to the Text

1. One day after I finished curing a patient, another one came in. 一天，当我给一个病人治疗后，又进来一个。

finish doing ... “完成……”。又如：I finished reading the book yesterday. 昨天我把那本书读完了。

2. Look! My skin—the forests are being cut down by people, my blood—the rivers and oceans are being polluted by the waste from the factories, and my children—people and animals are killing each other. 看! 我的皮肤——森林正在被人类砍伐; 我的血液——河流和海洋正在被从工厂排出的废物污染; 我的孩子——人类和动物正互相残杀。

cut down “砍倒”。又如: The trees are cut down by human. 树木被人类砍伐。

“are being cut down”和“are being polluted”为现在进行时的被动语态。其构成方式为“am/is/are being + v过去分词”。

3. My whole body is covered with wounds. 我已遍体鳞伤。

be covered with ... “覆盖……, 盖满……”。又如: The field is covered with snow. 田野上一片积雪。

4. Suddenly, I woke up. Bless me! It was just a dream. 我惊醒, 天哪, 这仅仅是一个梦。

wake up “醒; 醒来”。又如: What time do you usually wake up in the morning? 你一般早上几点醒来?

Bless me! “天哪”。又如: Bless me! What's wrong with you? 天哪! 你怎么啦?

5. Man did not have to think about the protection of environment before, as there were few people on the earth and natural resources seemed to be unlimited. 人类以前不需要考虑环境污染问题, 因为那时人很少并且自然资源看起来也是无限的。

think about “考虑”。又如: You'd better think about it again. 你最好再考虑一下。

as “因为, 由于”。引导原因状语从句。又如: We all like her as she is kind. 我们都喜欢她, 因为她善良。

6. Our natural resources are being used up and the environment is being polluted by human beings. 我们的自然资源正在被耗竭, 环境正被人类所污染。

use up “用尽”。又如: Don't use up all the hot water. 不要把热水全用完。

7. More and more people die from the illnesses caused by pollution and now nature is punishing us. 越来越多的人因环境污染所引起的疾病而死去, 大自然正在惩罚我们。

die from ... “死于……”。又如: He died from lack of food. 他死于缺乏食物。

8. If we don't do anything to save the earth, maybe the dream will become true in the near future. 如果我们不做些事情来拯救地球, 这个梦就会在不远的将来变成现实。

in the near future “在不远的将来”。又如: You'll be successful in the near future. 在不远的将来你就会成功。

此句为if引导的条件状语从句。

9. At that time, we can do nothing but cry for what we have done to nature. 到那时, 除了为我们所做的哭泣之外, 就什么也做不了了。

nothing but “除了”。又如: I can do nothing but go with you. 我能做的就是和你一起走。

10. Just imagine, if there were no trees, no flowers and no animals in the world, only pollutants were left, how terrible it would be! 设想一下, 如果地球上没有树木、花草和动物, 只剩下污染物, 那将是多么可怕啊!

此句为虚拟语气。条件状语用did/were, 主句用would/should+动词原形构成。

11. Don't let the earth—our mother cry! 不要让地球—我们的母亲再哭泣了!

let ... do ... “让……做……”。又如: Let us do it now. 让我们现在就开始做。

12. If we want to live a better life and have a brighter future, we must do our best to protect her now, not only for the well-being of ourselves, but also for that of our future generations. 如果我们想以后能生活得更好, 拥有更美好的未来, 我们就必须现在开始尽全力保护环境, 不仅为了我们自己的健康, 也为了我们后代的健康。

do one's best to do ... “尽全力做……”。又如: I do my best to do everything. 我尽全力做所有事。

## Post-Reading

### I. Reading Comprehension

Read the text and fill in the forms according to the text.

Form 1

What we have done to the earth	
skin—the forests	are being cut down by people
blood—the rivers and oceans	
children— people and animals	

Form 2

the environment before	the environment now
a. people did not have to think about it	
b. few people on the earth	
c. natural resources seemed to be unlimited	

### II. Practice of Words and Expressions

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

cut down    wake up    think about    use up    be covered with  
nothing but    die from    punish    do one's best to    not only ... but also ...

- We should \_\_\_\_\_ do everything.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:00 every morning.
- The table \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- If you do it again, you'll be \_\_\_\_\_.
- You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ it and then give me your answer.
- The trees were \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- If we don't protect our environment now, our natural resources will be \_\_\_\_\_ in the near future.



- 8) My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.  
 9) She can \_\_\_\_\_ sing \_\_\_\_\_ dance.  
 10) We can do \_\_\_\_\_ wait.

## Integrating Skills



### Listening

Listen to three speakers talking about kinds of pollution and the results of them. Fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.



1



2



3



4



a



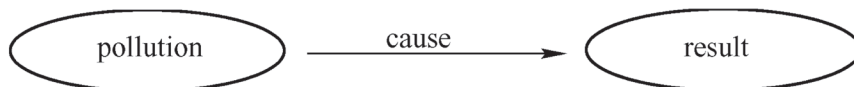
b



c



d



picture 1	It is _____ pollution.	picture _____
speaker 1: picture 2	It is _____ pollution.	picture _____
speaker 2: picture 3	It is _____ pollution.	picture _____
speaker 3: picture 4	It is _____ pollution.	picture _____



## Speaking

### Prohibiting and Warning ( 禁止与警告 )

#### Some useful expressions:

You can't (mustn't) do that.

你不能（不准）这样做。

Don't ...

不要……

If you ... , you'll be fined / punished.

如果你……，你会被罚款/惩罚。

You'd better not do it.

你最好不要这样做。

Look out! / Take care! / Be careful!

小心！ / 当心！

Follow the model and make new dialogues with your partner.

#### Model:

A: Excuse me, sir. I'm afraid smoking is not allowed here.

B: Is that so?

A: Yes. Don't you see the "No smoking" sign on the wall?

B: Oh, sorry. I really didn't notice.

A: You'd better not. If you do it again, you'll be fined.

#### Practice:

1) A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2) A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

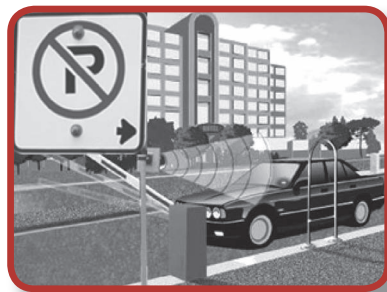
A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_



3) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_



## Writing

### 邀请函

邀请函 (Invitation) 是邀请对方出席会议、参加活动等的信函。其书写格式与书信一致，但需注意以下事项：

1. 邀请函的叙事一定要清楚、明白，要将邀请的时间（年、月、日、钟点）、地点、场合写清楚，不能使收信人存在任何疑虑。
2. 写给朋友的邀请函可选用活泼、真诚的言辞；写给长辈、上级、名人等，语言应正式、礼貌。

#### Model:

Dear Jack,

The summer vacation is coming. And the students in our class are going to have a summer camp. Would you like to join us? The summer camp is going to be held in the Happy Village from July 20<sup>th</sup> to July 27<sup>th</sup>.

I am looking forward to meeting you.

Yours,  
Mike

#### Exercise:

This Sunday is your birthday, and you will hold a party at Joy Restaurant. Invite your friend to your party at 11 a.m. this Sunday.

Dear ... ,

Yours,

...



## 状语从句

状语从句根据其用途可分为：时间状语从句、地点状语从句、条件状语从句、原因状语从句、目的状语从句、比较状语从句、让步状语从句和结果状语从句。

### I. 时间状语从句

时间状语从句表示动作发生的时间，常由when（当……时），while（在……期间），before（在……前），after（在……之后），as soon as（一……就……）等引导。如：

The film had already begun when I got to the cinema. 当我到电影院时电影已经开始了。

While Dad was washing his car, Mum was cooking. 当爸爸在洗车时，妈妈在做饭。

My brother studied at No.1 Middle School before he joined the army. 我哥哥在参军前就读于第一中学。

After the bell rang, all the students rushed out of the classroom. 铃声响后，所有的学生都冲出教室。

I'll write to you as soon as I get there. 我到后会尽快给你写信。

### II. 地点状语从句

地点状语从句表示动作发生的地点，常由where（在……地方）等引导。如：

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者，事竟成。

### III. 条件状语从句

条件状语从句常由if（如果），unless（除非，如果不）等引导。如：

If we don't do anything to save the earth, maybe the dream will become true in the near future. 如果我们不做些事情来拯救地球，或许这个梦就会在不远的将来变成现实。

You will fail unless you study hard. 除非你努力学习，否则你就会失败。

### IV. 原因状语从句

原因状语从句常由because（因为），as（因为，由于），since（因为，由于，既然）等引导。如：

I did it because he told me to. 是他吩咐我才这样做的。

As you were out, I left a message. 你不在，所以我留了一张字条儿。

Since you are unable to answer, perhaps we should ask someone else. 既然你不会，也许我们应该问其他人。

## V. 目的状语从句

目的状语从句常由so that (为了, 以便), in order that (目的在于, 为了, 以便) 等引导。如:

He got up early so that he could catch the train. 为了赶上火车, 他起得很早。

Let's take the front seats in order that we may see more clearly. 为了能看得更清楚, 我们坐前排吧!

## VI. 比较状语从句

比较状语从句常由more ... than ... (比……更……), as ... as ... (和……一样……) 等引导。如:

There are more students in Class One than in Class Two. 一班的学生比二班的多。

Tom is as tall as Jack. 汤姆和杰克一样高。

## VII. 让步状语从句

让步状语从句常由although, though (尽管, 虽然) 等引导。如:

He is unhappy although/ though he has a lot of money. 尽管他有很多钱, 但他并不快乐。

## VIII. 结果状语从句

结果状语从句常由so ... that ... (如此……以至于……), such ... that ... (这样……以至于……) 等引导。如:

It was so hot that I didn't fall asleep. 天太热了, 我无法入睡。

We left in such a hurry that we forgot to lock the door. 我们离开得非常匆忙以至于忘记了锁门。



## Practice of Grammar

Complete the following sentences with when, while, where, if, because, more ... than ..., as ... as ..., although, so that, such ... that ....

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ he leaves the room, he turns off all the lights.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ doctor seems like a good profession (职业), I would prefer to be a teacher.
- 3) He often listens to music \_\_\_\_\_ he is working.
- 4) She will sing a song \_\_\_\_\_ she is asked.
- 5) He didn't come to school today \_\_\_\_\_ he was ill.
- 6) She is \_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_ your mother.
- 7) She worked hard \_\_\_\_\_ everything would be ready in time.
- 8) He is \_\_\_\_\_ a good person \_\_\_\_\_ everyone likes him very much.
- 9) He earns \_\_\_\_\_ money \_\_\_\_\_ I do.
- 10) The teacher started \_\_\_\_\_ she stopped yesterday.



## New Words and Expressions

- environment /ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/ *n.* 环境  
protection /prə'tekʃən/ *n.* 保护  
collect /kə'lekt/ *v.* 收集, 搜集  
battery /'bætəri/ *n.* 电池  
plant /plɑ:nt/ *vt.* 种植, 栽培  
eco-friendly 对生态环境友好的, 不妨害生态环境的  
rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾  
here and there 各处, 到处  
step /step/ *v.* 踏  
grass /grɑ:s/ *n.* 草  
disposable /di'spəʊzəbəl/ *adj.* 一次性的  
chopsticks /'tʃɒpstɪks/ *n.* 筷子  
earth /ɜ:θ/ *n.* 地球  
clinic /'klɪnɪk/ *n.* 门诊部; 临床  
Mars /mɑ:z/ *n.* 火星  
cure /kjʊə/ *v.* 治愈, 治疗  
patient /'peɪʃənt/ *n.* 病人, 患者  
save /seɪv/ *vt.* 救, 挽救; 保留, 节省  
frighten /'fraɪtn/ *v.* 使惊吓, 使惊恐  
weak /wi:k/ *adj.* 虚弱的; 不牢固的  
painful /'peɪnful/ *adj.* 疼痛的; 令人痛苦的  
die /daɪ/ *v.* 死; 死亡  
skin /skɪn/ *n.* 皮肤  
forest /'fɒrɪst/ *n.* 森林, 林木  
cut /kʌt/ *v.* 切(割、削)  
blood /blʌd/ *n.* 血, 血液  
ocean /'əʊʃən/ *n.* 海洋, 大海  
pollute /pə'lu:t/ *vt.* 污染, 弄脏  
waste /weɪst/ *n.* 废物, 垃圾  
*v.* 浪费, 消耗  
kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死, 杀伤  
cover /'kʌvə/ *v.* 覆盖, 掩饰  
wound /wu:nd/ *n.* 伤口, 创伤  
suddenly /'sʌdənli/ *adv.* 突然地  
bless /bles/ 〈口〉哎呀!我的天哪!  
*vt.* 祝福, 保佑  
forever /fə'revə/ *adv.* 永远, 永久; 永恒

natural /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.* 自然的; 自然界的  
 resource /rɪ'sɔ:s/ *n.* 资源, 财力  
 unlimited /ʌn'limitɪd/ *adj.* 无限的; 无约束的  
 crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 拥挤的; 塞满的  
 human /'hju:mən/ *n.* 人, 人类  
 damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ *n.* 伤害; 损害  
 serious /'sɪəriəs/ *adj.* 严重的; 严肃的; 认真的  
 breathe /bri:ð/ *v.* 呼吸  
 illness /'ɪlnɪs/ *n.* 疾病, 生病  
 punish /'pʌnɪʃ/ *v.* 惩罚, 处罚  
 imagine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ *v.* 想象, 设想  
 pollutant /pə'lu:tənt/ *n.* 污染物质  
 well-being /wel'bi:ɪŋ/ *adj.* 健康; 康乐; 安宁  
 generation /,dʒenə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 一代, 一代人

## ➡ Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

From this unit you have also learned

- ◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

## ➡ Learning Tips

### The Cautions in Common Use

请勿践踏草坪

Keep Off the Grass!

请勿乱扔杂物

No Littering!

请勿随地吐痰

No Spitting!

请勿在墙上乱涂

No Scribbling on the Wall!

此处不准倒垃圾

No Dumping Here!

小心地滑

Wet Floor!

油漆未干, 请勿靠近

Keep Off! Wet paint.

# An English Song

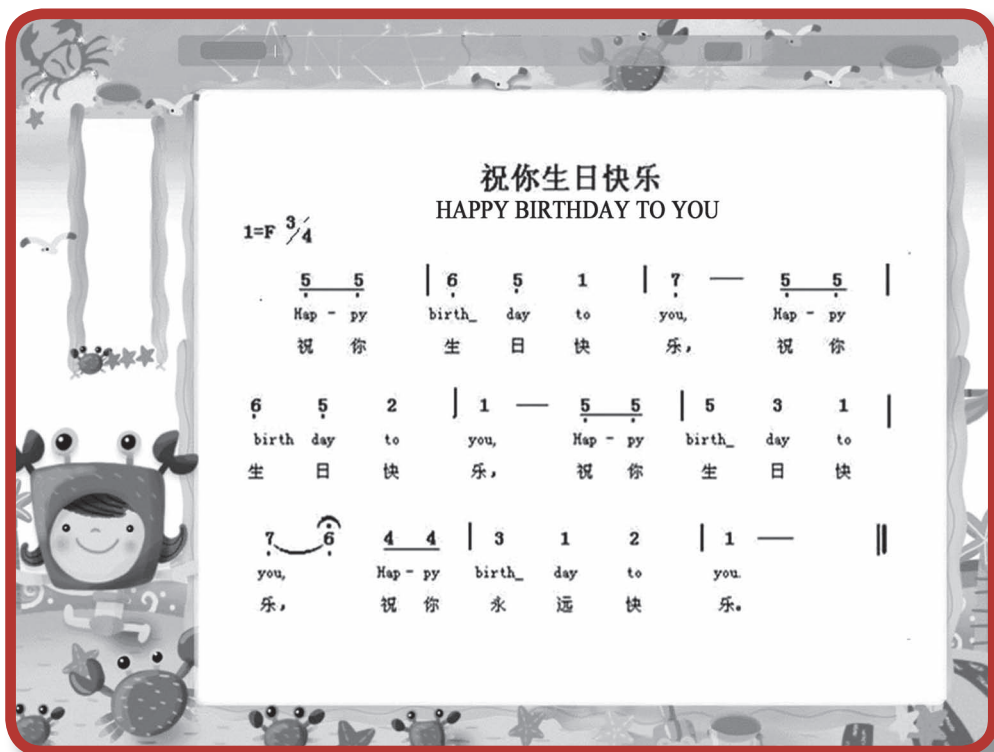
祝你生日快乐  
HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU

1=F  $\frac{3}{4}$

5 5 | 6 5 1 | 7 — 5 5 |  
 Hap - py birth\_ day to you, Hap - py  
 祝 你 生 日 快 乐, 祝 你

6 5 2 | 1 — 5 5 | 5 3 1 |  
 birth day to you, Hap - py birth\_ day to  
 生 日 快 乐, 祝 你 生 日 快

7 6 | 4 4 | 3 1 2 | 1 — ||  
 you, Hap - py birth\_ day to you.  
 乐, 祝 你 永 远 快 乐。




# Unit 2

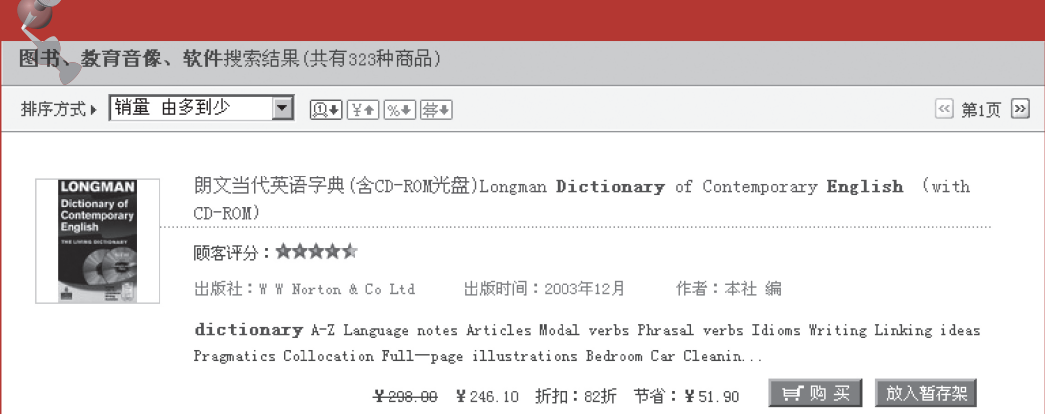
## Shopping Online

### ➡ Warming Up

How do you buy books on the Internet? Here are the four steps of shopping online. Please put them in proper order.



\_\_\_\_\_ Key the book title in the search box.



\_\_\_\_\_ Select the book you want to buy.



收货人信息 修改

收货人: XX  
收货地址: 中国, 河南, 郑州市, 金水区, 河南省商务学校  
邮政编码: 450011  
联系电话: 63790590

送货方式 修改

普通快递送货上门, 送货时间不限

付款方式 修改

YeePay网上支付

商品清单

商家: 当当网

回到购物车, 删除或添加商品

商品名称	市场价	当当价	数量	小计
朗文当代英语字典 (含CD-ROM光盘) Long...	¥ 298.00	¥ 246.10	1	¥ 246.10

您共节省: ¥ 51.90 | 商品金额总计: ¥ 246.10 索取发票

运费: ¥ 0.00  
购物礼券冲抵: ¥ 0.00

您需要为订单支付 ¥ 246.10

请输入验证码:  HDRL 换张图

请核对以上信息, 点击“提交订单”

提交订单

Give your information and place the order.



## Reading

### Ordering a Gift Online

Nowadays, shopping online becomes more and more popular. We can buy almost any product at a low price without leaving home.

Shopping online is an interesting and challenging experience for me. Last week, I went to one of the major search engines—Baidu to buy a gift for my aunt. After I keyed “ordering a handbag” in the search box, many websites appeared. Then I browsed some of them.

I found a nice handbag in the first website. But when I clicked the button—“order this item”, a new page with only one picture of the handbag appeared. The picture was so simple that I couldn’t get more information about it. It’s really hard to make a decision and I had to give up.

The next website charged extremely high. It didn’t seem quite reasonable that a 50-yuan handbag should have a 30-yuan shipping charge. Then I moved on.

At last, I did another search on TAOBAO website. Different kinds of handbags came into my sight. Among the pictures, I found my favorite style. When I clicked its graphic, the page renewed. It showed the details of the handbag, such as the material, color, price, payment and so on. After a careful comparison, I selected a black leather one. What attracted me was not only its quality and price, but also its payment, which was made through Alipay. It was considered as one of the most secure ways. So I clicked the button—“immediate purchase”, and went to the page to fill in my information including mailing address, e-mail and phone number to place the order, and finally clicked the “submit” button. A few minutes later, a confirmation e-mail reached me from the owner of the e-shop. He said in his e-mail that the handbag would arrive in two workdays with only a 6-yuan shipping charge.

It’s amazing! The gift was promptly delivered to my aunt two days later.



## Notes to the Text

1. We can buy almost any product at a low price without leaving home. 我们不用离开家就几乎可以以低价买到任何商品。

at a low price “以低价”。又如：I bought this book at a low price online. 我在网上以低价买了这本书。



2. After I keyed “ordering a handbag” in the search box, many websites appeared. 我在搜索栏里输入“订购女用皮包”后，出现了许多网站。

key ... in ... “把……输入……”。又如：Please key your plan of this term in this computer. 请将你这个学期的计划输入这台计算机。

3. The picture was so simple that I couldn't get more information about it. 这个图片很简单，我无法得到更多的信息。

so ... that ... 引导结果状语从句。意思是“如此……以至于……”，也可以根据情况翻译。又如：The book is so interesting that everyone wants to read it. 这本书很有趣，人人都想看看。

4. It's really hard to make a decision and I had to give up. 这真的很难做出决定，我不得不放弃。

It's ... hard (for ... ) to do ... “（对……来说）做……是困难的”。It是形式主语，动词不定式短语 to make a decision 是真正的主语。又如：It's really hard for me to learn English well. 对我来说，把英语学好真的很难。

make a decision “做决定”。又如：Before you make a decision, please think it over. 在你做出决定之前，请再仔细考虑一下。

give up “放弃”。又如：You should give up smoking. 你应该戒烟。

5. It didn't seem quite reasonable that a 50-yuan handbag should have a 30-yuan shipping charge. 一个50元的女用皮包要收30元运费似乎很不合理。

It是形式主语，真正的主语是that引导的从句 a 50-yuan handbag should have a 30-yuan shipping charge。

6. What attracted me was not only its quality and price, but also its payment, which was made through Alipay. 吸引我的不仅是它的质量和价格，而且还有它通过支付宝付款的方式。

What attracted me是由What引导的主语从句。

not only ... but also ... “不仅……而且……”。又如：Shakespeare was not only a writer but also an actor. 莎士比亚不仅是一位剧作家，而且是一位演员。

which was made through Alipay 非限定性定语从句，修饰先行词payment。

7. It was considered as one of the most secure ways. 它被认为是最安全的支付方式之一。

be considered as “被认为”。又如：She is considered as the best teacher in our school. 她被认为是我校最好的老师。

8. So I clicked the button—“immediate purchase”, and went to the page to fill in my information including mailing address, e-mail and phone number to place the order, and finally clicked the “submit” button. 于是我点击“立即购买”这个按钮，进入了一个网页，填写了包括邮寄地址、邮箱地址、电话号码等个人信息来下订单，最后点击“提交”。

including mailing address, e-mail and phone number 动词-ing形式短语作后置定语，修饰information。

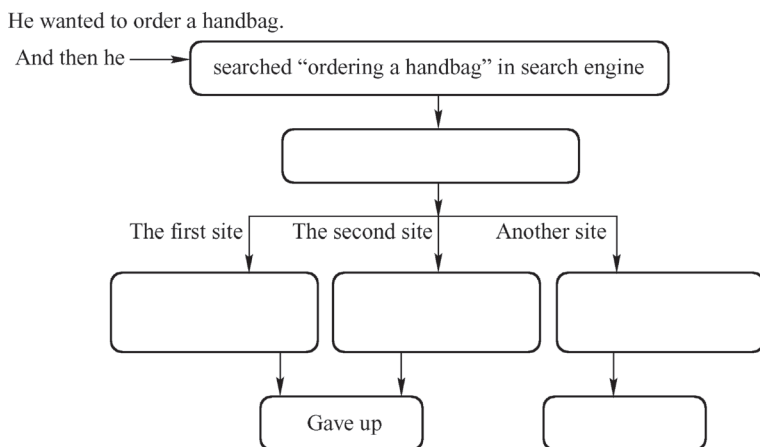
place the order “下（这个）订单”。通常“订货，下订单”用“place an order”。又如：I'm going to place an order of shoes with you. 我准备向你订一批鞋子。

9. It's amazing! 真是神奇！

## Post-Reading

### I . Reading Comprehension

Here is the author's experience of shopping online. Please fill in the following chart (流程图) according to the text.



### II . Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

be considered as

search engine

Alipay

make a decision

come into one's sight

place an order

log onto

shopping online

- You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- Baidu and Google are popular \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is becoming more and more common in our daily life.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the home page of TAOBAO website when I wanted to order a handbag.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ of a handbag in TAOBAO website.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a secure way of payment online.
- When I entered the classroom, a big picture \_\_\_\_\_.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ the easiest way to do the work.

2. Rearrange the words into a correct sentence.

**Example:** becomes shopping popular Nowadays, online more and more  
Nowadays, shopping online becomes more and more popular.

1) can We product almost buy any low at without home price leaving a

2) online Shopping an is and me interesting experience challenging for

3) really It's decision to make hard a

4) I When its clicked renewed graphic, page the

5) gift The promptly was aunt later to delivered my days two

## Integrating Skills



### Listening

Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

Susan: Hi. Do you have this T-shirt?

Salesman: Hi. Yes. \_\_\_\_\_?

Susan: Large.

Salesman: \_\_\_\_\_ do you like?

Susan: Green.

Salesman: OK.

Susan: Can you lower the \_\_\_\_\_ a little bit?

Salesman: \_\_\_\_\_. That's \_\_\_\_\_.

Susan: I'll take two if you can give me \_\_\_\_\_.

Salesman: \_\_\_\_\_ 300 RMB for two and I'll ship them by express?

Susan: OK. I'll \_\_\_\_\_.



### Speaking

#### Bargaining (讨价还价)

Some useful expressions:

1. Give me a discount. 给我打个折吧!
2. Can you lower the price a little bit? / Can you give me a little deal on this? 能便宜一点给我吗?
3. Is there any discount on bulk (大量) purchases? 我多买些能打折吗?
4. Could you sell it for less? / Can you give me this for cheaper? 能再便宜点吗?
5. How much (do you want for this)? (这件东西你想卖) 多少钱?
6. If you don't give me a better price, I won't buy this. 如果价格不更优惠些, 我是不会买的。
7. What's the lowest price you're willing to go? 最低你能出什么价?
8. It is the best price that I can offer. 这是我能给的最理想的价格。
9. How about 20 percent off? 打8折怎样?

**Study the model and make a dialogue with your partner.**

**Model:**

**Jim:** How much is this watch?

**Salesgirl:** It's \$98.00.

**Jim:** It's too expensive for me. Could you give me a discount?

**Salesgirl:** It can be 20 percent off.

**Jim:** 20 percent off. Could you sell it for less? How about 40 percent off?

**Salesgirl:** I'm afraid not. What about 30 percent off?

**Jim:** No, 40 percent off is the best price that I can offer.

**Salesgirl:** You drive a hard bargain.

**Jim:** Not hard, just fair.

**Salesgirl:** All right, then.

**Practice:**

You are attracted by a pair of Nike shoes. It's 238 yuan. Though it's too expensive, you still want to try.

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## Writing

### 报 价 单

报价单 (Quotation Sheet) 是在客户询价后, 卖方就客户感兴趣的产品列出价格、数量、货运方式、运费、交货期等相关资料, 以方便客户查询。

报价单一般包括以下几项内容:

1. 要有报价公司的标志 (LOGO)、公司名称、联系方式 (地址、电话、传真、网址、邮政编码、邮箱等)、报价单的有效期限 (Valid date) 等。

2. 要注明询价公司 (TO)、具体签收人 (ATTN)、报价单的编号 (Reference No.)、日期 (Date)。

3. 要有具体的产品项目名称、规格 (Measurement)、数量 (Quantity)、最小订单量 (MOQ, Minimum Order Quantity)、价格 (Price)、折扣 (Discount)、税金 (VAT)、送货方式 (Shipment Terms)、交货时间 (Time of Delivery)、付款方式 (Payment) 等。

**Model:**

OUR REF	NO. 2009-L-68			DATE		18/05/2009			
TO	Company W			VALID DATE		10 DAYS			
ATTN	Wang Hong								
TEL	0371-86788990	FAX	0371-86788991	E-MAIL		ylshop@126.com			
ITEMS NO		DESCRIPTION		MIN. ORDER		PRICE		MEASUREMENT(cm)	
Shoes09018		Sports Shoes		2 pairs		\$20/pair		85×65×65	
Pcl09006		Colorful Pencil		10 sets		\$1/set		40×35×25	
Shirt09082		Colorful T-shirt		5 sets		\$4/set		80×50×25	
PAYMENT		In cash							
SHIPMENT		Express							
DESTINATION		6 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan							

**Exercise:**

You: the owner of an e-shop. There are handbags, watches and T-shirts in your shop.

Li Liang: a clerk of Company A, Zhengzhou, Henan. He is interested in your goods.

Fill in the quotation sheet (NO. 2009-D-60). Its valid date is 7 days. And you want your goods to be paid in cash and delivered by express.

OUR REF				DATE	18/05/2009
TO				VALID DATE	
ATTN					
TEL	0371-86797654	FAX	0371-86797653	E-MAIL	myshop@126.com
ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	MIN. ORDER	PRICE	MEASUREMENT(cm)	
bag09001			\$20/per	85×65×65	
watch09009			\$1/per	20×35×25	
shirt09007			\$4/set	80×50×25	
PAYMENT					
SHIPMENT					
DESTINATION					

## 宾语从句

宾语从句(The Object Clause)是名词性从句的一种,它可以作动词、介词的宾语,是由关联词加简单句构成的。宾语从句用陈述句语序。

引导宾语从句的有以下关联词。

### 1. 从属连词that。

that本身没有含义,只起连接作用,在从句中不作句子成分,在口语和非正式文体中常省略。如:

I believe (that) you know a lot about shopping online. 我认为你对网上购物了解很多。

She said (that) she really wanted to buy a few things online. 她说她真的想在网上买些东西。

It's the best price that I want. I think (that) I'll take it. 这是我最理想的价格,我想我买了。

The teacher said (that) the earth goes round the sun. 老师说地球绕着太阳转。

### 2. 从属连词if或whether。

if和whether的意思都是“是否……”,在大多数情况下可以互换使用,但whether可以和or not连用,if则不能。如:

I don't know if (whether) you can help me. 我不知道您是否可以帮助我。

We'd better ask Mom whether it's cheap enough or not. 我们最好问妈妈这是否足够便宜。

### 3. 连接代词who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever等。

它们本身都有相应的含义,在从句中要作相应的句子成分。如:

Do you know whose book it is? 你知道这是谁的书吗?

I did what he had told me. 我按照他说的做了。

You can buy whatever you want online. 你可以在网上购买你想要的任何东西。

### 4. 连接副词 where, when, how, why。

它们本身都有相应的含义,在从句中作状语。如:

He asked me when and where I had got the nice bag. 他问我什么时候在哪里买的这个漂亮的包。

I'll tell you why I asked you to come. 我会告诉你为什么要你来。

### 5. 用it作形式宾语。

有时宾语从句在主句中和其他词构成复合宾语。这时宾语从句常被移到句子后部,前面用it作形式宾语。如:

He has made it clear that he will not give in. 他已经明确表示,他不会屈服的。

Do you consider it necessary that he will do it again? 你认为他是否有必要再做一次?



## Practice of Grammar

Complete the following sentences with **that, if, whether, who, what, why, where and how.**

- 1) He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ told me the news.
- 2) They don't know \_\_\_\_\_ their parents are.
- 3) I was really surprised at \_\_\_\_\_ I saw.
- 4) He always thinks \_\_\_\_\_ he can do better.
- 5) Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you are going to buy online today?
- 6) Wang Hai told me \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't go to school yesterday afternoon.
- 7) He knew \_\_\_\_\_ he should work hard.
- 8) Ask \_\_\_\_\_ he is at home.
- 9) I asked \_\_\_\_\_ he could help or not.



## New Words and Expressions

shopping online 网上购物

key /ki:/ *vt.* (常与in连用) 用键盘输入 (数据等)

*n.* 钥匙; 键; 关键

title /'taɪtl/ *n.* 名称, 标题

*adj.* 标题的, 用作书名的

search /sɜ:tʃ/ *vt.* 搜寻; 检查

search box 搜索栏

select /sɪ'lekt/ *vt.* 挑选

payment /'peɪmənt/ *n.* 付款

credit card 信用卡

Alipay *n.* 支付宝

website /'websaɪt/ *n.* 网站

log /lɒg/ *n.* 日志; 记录; 原木

*v.* 登录 (计算机)

log onto(into) 〈计〉 进入系统; 登录

page /peɪdʒ/ *n.* 页

place /pleɪs/ *vt.* 放置

*n.* 地方

order /'ɔ:də/ *n.* 订单

*vt.* 订购

place an order 下订单

nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/ *adv.* 如今, 现在

product /'prɒdʌkt/ *n.* 产品

challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ *adj.* 挑战的, 挑战性的



experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ *n. & vt.* 经验

major /'meɪdʒə/ *adj.* 主要的; 主修的; 大的

engine /'endʒɪn/ *n.* 引擎, 发动机

search engine 搜索引擎

handbag /'hændbæg/ *n.* 女用皮包; 手提包

appear /ə'piə/ *vi.* 出现

browse /braʊz/ *v. & n.* 浏览

button /'bʌtn/ *n.* 按钮; 纽扣

item /'aɪtəm/ *n.* 产品; 项目

order this item 订购这个产品

decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ *n.* 决定, 决议

make a decision 做决定

charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/ *v.* 收费

*n.* 费用

shipping charge 运费

extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/ *adv.* 极端地; 非常地

reasonable /'ri:znəbl/ *adj.* 合理的; 有道理的

move /mu:v/ *vt. & n.* 动, 移动

move on 继续前进

sight /saɪt/ *n.* 视力, 视觉

come into one's sight 出现, 呈现在眼前

style /staɪl/ *n.* 风格; 类型

graphic /'græfɪk/ *adj.* 图解的

renew /rɪ'nju:/ *vt. & vi.* 更新; 使更新

detailed /'di:teɪld/ *adj.* 详细的

material /mə'tɪəriəl/ *n.* 材料

comparison /kəm'pærɪsn/ *n.* 比较; 对照

leather /'leðə/ *n.* 皮革

attract /ə'trækt/ *vt.* 吸引

quality /'kwɒlɪti/ *n.* 质量; 品质

consider /kən'sɪdə/ *vt.* 考虑; 认为

be considered as 被认为

secure /sɪ'kjʊə/ *adj.* 安全的

immediate /ɪ'mi:dʒət/ *adj.* 直接的; 立即的

purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/ *n. & vt.* 买, 购买

include /ɪn'klu:d/ *vt.* 包括

mailing address 邮寄地址

submit /səb'mɪt/ *n. & v.* 提交

confirmation /,kɒnfə'meɪʃən/ *n.* 证实, 确认

owner /'əʊnə/ *n.* 物主, 所有人



e-shop 网上商店

amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊异的

promptly /'prɒmptli/ *adv.* 迅速地

deliver /dɪ'lɪvə/ *vt.* 递送

## ➡ Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

From this unit you also learned

- ◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

## ➡ Learning Tips

### Tips for Shopping Safely Online

1. You need to download (下载) the latest version (最新版) of the Internet browser (浏览器). 您需要下载最新版本的互联网浏览器。
2. The padlock icon on the status bar at the bottom of your browser window will tell you that a site is secure. 浏览器窗口底部状态栏里的挂锁图标会告诉你哪一个网站是安全的。
3. Only shop from secure sites. 仅在安全网站上购物。
4. An “s” is added to http (https) that shows that the site is on a secure server. 增加一个“S”的HTTP (即HTTPS) 表明该站点使用了一个安全的服务器。
5. Before you submit any information to a site, make sure you read the privacy policy. Don't just click “I agree”. 在您向网站提交任何确认资料之前, 请务必阅读隐私权政策。不要只点击“我同意”。
6. Don't use your debit card for Internet purchases. You can use Alipay to pay for things at many sites, or call and pay by telephone. 不要使用您的借记卡在網上购买。您可以在许多网站上使用支付宝来支付, 或通过打电话支付。

# An English Song



1 = G  $\frac{4}{4}$

## HOW DO YOU DO

(Song for Children)

5 · 5 | 1 1 · 1 1 · 1 7 1 |

1. How d'you do, fel- low stu- dents, how d'you

2. How d'you do, Dear Tea- chers, how d'you

2 - - 5 · 5 | 2 · 2 2 · 2 2 2 1 2 |

do! Is there an- ny thing that I can do for

do! Is there an- ny thing that I can do for

3 - - 3 · 3 | 4 · 4 4 · 4 6 4 · 4 |

you? We will back you to a man; We will

you? We will back you to a man; We will

3 · 3 3 2 1 3 · 3 | 2 2 · 1 7 · 4 3 · 2 |

do the best we can, How d'you do, fel- low stu- dents, "How d'you

do the best we can, How d'you do, fel- low Teachers, "How d'you

1 - - ||

you".  
you".

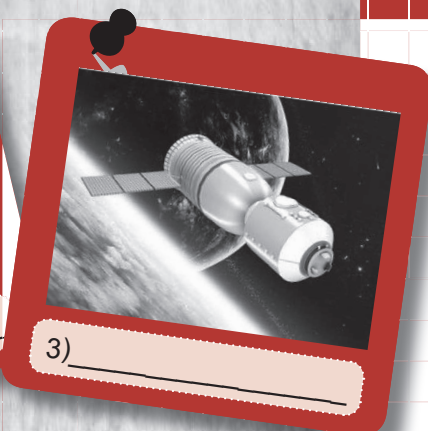


# Unit 3

## A Lecture from Space

### ➔ Warming Up

Talk about the following pictures, and the words below may help you.



A. spacecraft  
D. film

B. astronaut  
E. scale

C. the first lecture from space  
F. weightless environment

## Reading

### A Lecture from Space

Wang Yaping, the female astronaut on Shenzhou-10 spacecraft, being China's first teacher in space, gave the first space lecture from the Tiangong-1 space laboratory via a live video system at 10 a.m. on June 20, 2013.

About 330 students attended the lecture in a special classroom in Beijing, where they could interactively talk with their teacher in space. "Hello, everyone. I am Wang Yaping. I'm now in Tiangong-1 to give today's lecture," she greeted with a smile.

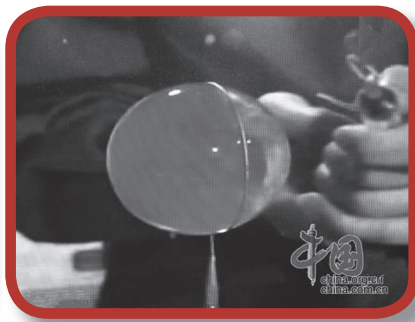
First, she asked Nie Haisheng, Commander of the Shenzhou-10 crew, to make a floating action in the air in a sitting posture, which only martial art masters could do in some movies. "Thanks to the weightless environment, we all become masters here," she joked.

After showing why normal scales did not work in space, Wang Yaping asked her students a question about how to measure the mass of an object in the microgravity environment.

Then, she introduced a device, which was designed on the basis of Newton's second law of motion, to be used as a special scale to measure the mass of an object by force and acceleration in a weightless environment. She measured the mass of Nie Haisheng's body with this special scale.

She also made some different experiments to show how objects would move in the microgravity environment in space.

Next, she made a large piece of water film with a bag of water and a metal ring. She then turned the water film into a big water ball by pouring more water onto it, with warm applause coming from the students.



“The stars we see are much brighter, but they do not twinkle. The sky we see isn’t blue, but black. And every day, we can see the sun rise 16 times because we circle the earth every 90 minutes.” Wang Yaping answered a student’s question.

More than 60 million students and teachers at about 80,000 schools across the country were also watching the live video lecture on TV.

The successful lecture has been inspiring young people’s great enthusiasm for exploring the scientific world and facing challenges.

## Notes to the Text

1. Wang Yaping, the female astronaut on Shenzhou-10 spacecraft, being China’s first teacher in space, gave the first space lecture from the Tiangong-1 space laboratory via a live video system at 10 a.m. on June 20, 2013. 2013年6月20日上午十点，神州十号宇宙飞船女航天员王亚平，作为中国的第一位太空教师，在天宫一号空间实验室通过实时视频系统讲授了太空第一课。

Shenzhou-10 spacecraft “神州十号宇宙飞船”。

the Tiangong-1 space laboratory “天宫一号空间实验室”。

give the first space lecture “讲授了太空第一课”；give a lecture “讲课，授课”；又如：She gave us a lecture on maths. 她给我们讲了一堂数学课。

via a live video system “通过实时视频系统”。注意，句中的live是形容词，读音为 /laɪv/；而live作动词用时读音为 /lɪv/。

2. About 330 students attended the lecture in a special classroom in Beijing, where they could interactively talk with their teacher in space. 大约有330名学生在北京的一个特殊教室里出席听课，在那里他们能够与他们在太空中的教师互动交谈。

attend a lecture “出席听课；听讲”。

where they could interactively talk with their teacher in space是定语从句，修饰 a special classroom。

3. First, she asked Nie Haisheng, Commander of the Shenzhou-10 crew, to make a floating action in the air in a sitting posture, which only martial art masters could do in some movies.

“Thanks to the weightless environment, we all become masters here,” she joked. 首先，她请神州十号飞行乘组指令长聂海胜以坐姿做出空中飘浮动作，这只有武林大师在某些电影里才能做到。王亚平调侃道：“仰仗这失重环境，我们都成大师了。”

in a ... posture “以……姿势；以……姿态”。又如：He walked upstairs in a strange posture. 他以奇怪的姿势走上楼去。

which only martial art masters could do in some movies 是非限制性定语从句，修饰前面的 a floating action。

martial art master “武艺大师；武林高手”。

thanks to ... “幸亏……；由于……”。又如：Thanks to your help, I can get this job. 多亏你的帮助，我才能找到这份工作。



4. Then, she introduced a device, which was designed on the basis of Newton's second law of motion, to be used as a special scale to measure the mass of an object by force and acceleration in a weightless environment. 然后, 她介绍了一个装置, 这是根据牛顿第二运动定律设计的, 作为一个特殊的秤使用, 在失重环境中依据力和加速度来计量物体的质量。

on the basis of “根据, 在……基础上”。又如: Statement should be made on the basis of fact. 说话要有根据。

be used as “被用作……”, 介词as表示“作为……”, 后面常接名词。又如: English is used as a foreign language in China. 在中国, 英语被用作一门外语。

Newton's second law of motion “牛顿第二运动定律 ( $F=ma$ )”。

5. She also made some different experiments to show how objects would move in the microgravity environment in space. 她又做了几个不同的展示物体在太空微重力环境中会如何运动的实验。

make experiments = do experiments “做实验”。

in the microgravity environment “在微重力环境中”。

6. Next, she made a large piece of water film with a bag of water and a metal ring. She then turned the water film into a big water ball by pouring more water onto it, with warm applause coming from the students. 接着, 她用一袋水和一个金属环做了一大片水膜, 然后她往水膜上注入更多的水, 把水膜变成了一个大水球, 获得了学生们的热烈掌声。

turn ... into ... “使……改成……; 把……转变成……”。又如: She turned her old dress into a skirt. 她把她的旧衣服改成了一条裙子。

make... with ... “用……做……”。又如: She made a coat with newspaper. 她用报纸做了件上衣。

with warm applause coming from the students 作伴随状语。

7. “The stars we see are much brighter, but they do not twinkle. The sky we see isn't blue, but black. And every day, we can see the sun rise 16 times because we circle the earth every 90 minutes.” 我们看到的星星更亮, 但是它们不闪烁。我们看到的天空不是蓝色的, 而是黑色的。因为我们每90分钟绕地球一圈, 所以我们每天可以看到16次日出。

注意: every day “每天”, 作时间状语, every day要分开写。又如: He takes a walks every day. 他每天都散步。而连成一词的everyday则是形容词, 意为“每天的, 日常的”, 如: everyday English “日常英语”, everyday life “日常生活”。

see the sun rise 16 times “看见太阳升起16次”, 句中的rise是不带to的动词不定式, 构成不定式短语rise 16 times作宾语补足语。

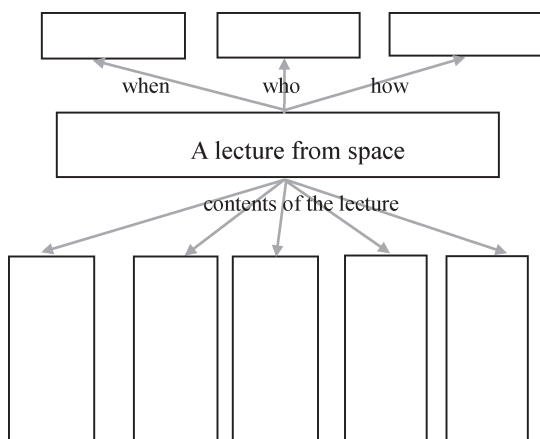
在感观动词see, notice, look at, watch, hear, listen to, feel 等及使役动词make, let, have等后面作宾语补足语的动词不定式不带to。又如: I saw him go out of the room. 我看见他从屋里出去了。

8. The successful lecture has been inspiring young people's great enthusiasm for exploring the scientific world and facing challenges. 这堂成功的太空授课激发了青年人探索科学世界和面对挑战的极大热情。

# Post-Reading

## I. Reading Comprehension

Read the text and complete the following chart with the words or expressions in the text.



## II. Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

give a lecture    on the basis of    in a ... posture    be used as ...    measure  
 thanks to    turn...into...    attend    with a smile    doesn't work

- 1) Wang Yaping \_\_\_\_\_ in space.
- 2) You should make a decision \_\_\_\_\_ the fact.
- 3) About 50 students \_\_\_\_\_ the class in a special classroom yesterday.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ your help, he is getting on well with his father.
- 5) Nie Haisheng made a floating action in the air \_\_\_\_\_ sitting \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Ice can \_\_\_\_\_ water when it is heated.
- 7) The radio \_\_\_\_\_ a tool in my English study.
- 8) We greeted her \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) "Let me tell why normal scales \_\_\_\_\_ in space", Wang Yaping said.
- 10) We saw her \_\_\_\_\_ the mass of an object with this special scale.

2. Rearrange the words into a correct sentence.

Example:

Wang Yaping, China's in space, gave space the first lecture being teacher first  
Wang Yaping, being China's first teacher in space, gave the first space lecture.

1) About attended in a special 330 students the lecture classroom in Beijing

2) She Nie Haisheng a sitting posture to make asked in the air a floating action in

3) how showed in the microgravity environment in space objects would move She

4) was designed The device Newton's second law of motion on the basis of

5) was used as an object the mass of by force and acceleration in a weightless environment  
The device a special scale to measure

6) the sun rise We can see 16 times because every day we circle the earth every 90 minutes

## Integrating Skills



### Listening

Please listen carefully and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

Ms Wang used \_\_\_\_\_ experiments to demonstrate the concepts of weight and mass in space.

After showing why \_\_\_\_\_ did not work in space, she used a special scale to \_\_\_\_\_ the mass of crew commander Nie Haisheng, using Newton's second law of \_\_\_\_\_ the mass of an object through force and acceleration.



### Speaking

#### Offering Praise and Encouragement ( 赞扬和鼓励 )

Some useful expressions:

Good! 好!

Very / Pretty good! 很好!

(You did a) Good / Nice job! / Well done! 做/干得好!

Excellent! / Amazing! / Wonderful! / Brilliant! 好极了! 棒极了! 精彩!



Fantastic! / Splendid! 了不起! 精彩!

Nice try! 做得不错!

You are smart! 你太聪明了!

You are so cool! 你很酷!

I believe you can do it. 我相信你能干好!

Just have a try. 试试吧!

You couldn't have done it better. 你做得再好不过了!

Keep up the good work. 干得好! 再接再厉。

**Study and recite the model, and then try to make dialogues with your partner according to the pictures.**

**Model:**

**A:** Wang Yaping made the first lecture in space.

**B:** Yes! It's splendid!

**A:** Yeah! She excited all the people on earth when she made some experiments in space. I am proud of her.

**B:** She did a nice job!

**A:** Yes. Well done!

**B:** I hope I can be a person like her when I grow up, and do great things for our motherland.

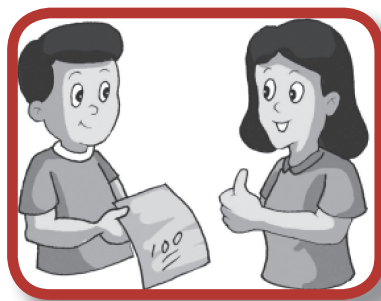
**A:** Yes. But we should learn more skills now. The more we learn now, the better we can do for our country in the future.

**B:** I agree with you.

**Practice:**

1) **Peter:** Mom, I got an A in my math exam.

**Mom:** \_\_\_\_\_



2) **Teacher:** John, you got the first place in the English Competition(英语演讲比赛).

**John:** Thanks.

3) **Classmates:** Li Tao,

**Li Tao:** Thanks.





## Writing

### 产品说明书

产品说明书 (Instruction) 是对产品的结构、性能、规格、用途、使用方法、维修保养等的说明性文体。产品说明书在英语中通常有三种不同的说法: instruction, direction, description.

一般产品说明书由标题 (包括副标题) 和正文两大部分组成。有的说明书在最后还附注厂商的名称。

1. 标题 (Headline): 产品名称, 如 Operating Instruction for Nokia Mobile Phone (诺基亚手机的操作说明) 或 Directions for USB Flash Disk (U盘的使用说明)。

2. 正文 (Body): 产品的使用范围、使用方法及注意事项等内容。

#### Model:

Directions for Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) 自动取款机的操作说明

Please follow these steps in order to make an ATM withdrawal (取款) from your Bank check of savings accounts.

1) First, insert (插入) your card face up into the credit card slot (插口) on the ATM.

2) Key in your six-digit PIN(Personal Identification Number) (密码) on the numbered buttons and press the Enter button.

3) Press the Withdraw button.

4) Then press the Check button.

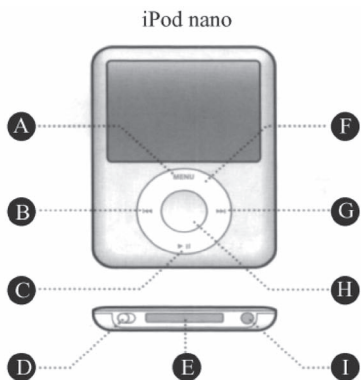
5) Finally, select the amount (数目) of cash that you wish to withdraw.

6) After a few seconds, the ATM will give you your cash, your card, and if you wish, a receipt (取款凭证) .

All customers are limited (限制) to withdrawal of RMB 2,000 cash at one time.

#### Exercise:

The following form is an operating instruction for iPod nano. Fill in the form according to the pictures.

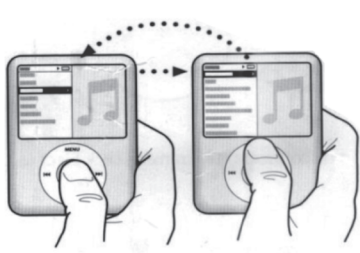


Browse items.

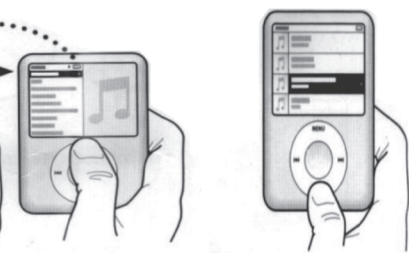
- A: Menu 主菜单
- B: Previous/Rewind 快退
- C: Play/Pause 播放/暂停
- D: Hold switch 控制开关
- E: Dock connector 基座连接器
- F: Click Wheel 棘轮
- G: Next/Fast-forward 前进/快进
- H: Center button 中心按钮
- I: Headphones port 耳机插口



Adjust the volume.



Choose an item.



Press Menu to go back.



Play or pause a song (▶||).



Press and hold (▶||) to turn off

TO	Do this
Turn on iPod nano	Press any button.
Browse items	Use the Click Wheel
Choose an item	
Play or pause a song	
Adjust the volume	Use _____ and Click Wheel
Skip to the next song	
Turn off iPod nano	

## Grammar

### 直接引语与间接引语

英语中直接引述别人的原话，叫直接引语。用自己的话转述别人的话，叫间接引语。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语从句。直接引语一般前后要加引号，间接引语不用引号。如：

He said, "I'm going to Beijing with my father." 他说：“我要和我父亲一起去北京。”  
(直接引语)

He said that he was going to Beijing with his father. 他说他要和他父亲一起去北京。(间接引语)

1. 直接引语如果是陈述句，变为间接引语时，用连词that引导（that在口语中常常省略），从句中的人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等要根据具体语境做相应的变化。

(1) 人称的变化。

①直接引语中的第一人称变为间接引语时，要和主句中的主语在人称上保持一致。如：  
He said, "I am forty." 他说：“我四十岁。”

→He said that he was forty. 他说他四十岁。

②直接引语中的第二人称变为间接引语时，要和主句中的间接宾语保持人称一致。如：  
He asked me, "Are you coming tomorrow?" 他问我：“你明天来吗？”

→He asked me if I was coming the next day. 他问我明天是否来。

③直接引语中的第三人称变为间接引语时，人称不变。如：

He said, “Is she an English teacher?” 他问：“她是英语老师吗？”

→He asked if she was an English teacher. 他问她是否是英语老师。

(2) 时态的变化。

如果主句的谓语动词为现在时，直接引语变为间接引语时，从句谓语动词在时态方面则无须变化；如果主句的谓语动词是过去时，从句的谓语动词在时态方面要做相应的变化。一般变化情况如下：

直接引语转换成间接引语 时时态的变化	例句	
	直接引语	间接引语
一般现在时→一般过去时	He said, “I’m afraid I can’t finish this work.” 他说：“我恐怕不能完成这项工作。”	He said that he was afraid he couldn’t finish that work. 他说他担心他不能完成那项工作。
现在进行时→过去进行时	Tom said to me, “My brother is doing his homework.” 汤姆对我说：“我哥哥正在做家庭作业。”	Tom said to me that his brother was doing his homework. 汤姆对我说他的哥哥正在做家庭作业。
现在完成时→过去完成时	She said, “I have not heard from him since May.” 她说：“我五月份以来没有收到过他的来信。”	She said that she had not heard from him since May. 她说她五月份以来没有收到过他的来信。
一般过去时→过去完成时	He said, “I saw her in Beijing.” 他说：“我在北京见她了。”	He said that he had seen her in Beijing. 他说他在北京见她了。
过去完成时不变	He said, “I had finished my homework before supper.” 他说：“晚饭前我已经做完了作业。”	He said that he had finished his homework before supper. 他说他在晚饭前已经做完了作业。
一般将来时→过去将来时	She said, “Our bus will arrive in five minutes.” 她说：“我们的车五分钟后到达。”	She said that their bus would arrive in five minutes. 她说她们的车五分钟后到达。

注意：

①如果直接引语是表示客观规律的，那么时态仍然用一般现在时。如：“The earth moves around the sun.” The teacher told us. → The teacher told us the earth moves around the sun. 老师告诉我们地球绕着太阳转。

②直接引语中有具体的过去某年、某月、某日作状语，变为间接引语时，时态不变。如：

Xiao Wang said, “I was born on April 21, 1980.” 小王说：“我出生于1980年4月21日。”

→Xiao Wang said he was born on April 21, 1980. 小王说他出生于1980年4月21日。

(3) 指示代词，表示时间、地点的副词或时间状语和个别动词在直接引语变间接引语时的变化规则：

this (这个) → that (那个), these (这些) → those (那些);

now (现在) → then/at that moment (那时), today (今天) → that day (那天), yesterday (昨天) → the day before (前一天), the day before yesterday (前天) → two days before (两天前), tomorrow (明天) → the next day / the following day (第二天), the day after tomorrow (后天) → two days after/in two days (两天后), next week/month/year (下一周/下个月/明年) → the next week/month/year (下周/下月/下一年), last week/ month/ year (上周/上个月/去年) → the week / month before (上周/上个月/上一年);

here (这里) → there (那里);

come (来) → go (去), bring (带来) → take (拿走) 等。

注: 如果在当地转述, here不必改为there, 动词come不必改为go。如果在当时、当天、当月、当年等语境中转述, today, yesterday, tomorrow, next week, last year等时间状语也不必改变。

2. 直接引语是疑问句时, 转换为间接引语时, 须将疑问句的语序改为陈述句的语序, 句末用句号。其人称、时态等相应的变化与转述陈述句的间接引语相同。

(1) 一般疑问句或反意疑问句由直接引语变为间接引语时, 要构成以whether或if 引导的宾语从句, 句末用句号。主句中的谓语动词是said时, 要改为asked。没有间接宾语时, 有时可以加一个间接宾语。如:

He said, "Are you good at English, John?" 他说: "你擅长英语吗, 约翰?"

→ He asked John if he was good at English. 他问约翰是否擅长英语。

"Can you tell me the way to the hospital?" The old man asked. 那位老人问: "你能告诉我去医院的路吗?"

→ The old man asked whether I could tell him the way to the hospital. 那位老人问我是否能告诉他去医院的路。

"You have finished your homework, haven't you?" my mother asked. 我妈妈问我: "你已经完成了作业, 是不是?"

→ My mother asked me whether I had finished my homework. 我妈妈问我是否已经完成了作业。

(2) 特殊疑问句由直接引语变为间接引语时, 构成用原来的疑问词引导的宾语从句, 并须将疑问式改为陈述式, 句末用句号。如:

"Which room do you live in?" He asked. "你住哪个房间?" 他问我。

→ He asked me which room I lived in. 他问我住哪个房间。

She asked me, "When do they have their dinner?" 她问我: "他们什么时候吃晚餐?"

→ She asked me when they had their dinner. 她问我他们什么时候吃晚餐。

3. 直接引语是祈使句, 变为间接引语时, 间接引语应改为 "tell (ask, order等) ... (not) to do ..." 句型。如:

The teacher said to the students, "Stop talking." 老师对学生们说: "不要讲话了。"

→ The teacher told the students to stop talking. 老师让学生们不要说话了。

He said, "Don't make so much noise, boys." 他说: "孩子们, 不要制造这么多的噪音。"

→ He told the boys not to make so much noise. 他告诉那些男孩们, 不要制造那么多噪音。

但是直接引语如果是“Let's”开头的祈使句，变为间接引语时，通常用“suggest + 动名词（或从句）。”如：

He said, “Let's go to see the film.” 他说：“我们看电影吧！”

→ He suggested going to see the film. 或 He suggested that they should go to see the film. 他建议（大家）去看电影，或他建议他们应该去看电影。



## Practice of Grammar

Turn Direct Speech in the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1) The teacher said to his class, “Don't waste your time!”

2) He said, “I am proud of my motherland.”

3) I said, “I will give her some advice tomorrow.”

4) “I'm now in Tiangong-1 to give today's lecture,” she greeted with a smile.

5) “Did you attend the meeting yesterday?” she asked me.

6) “Thanks to the weightless environment, we all become masters here,” she joked.

7) “The stars we see are much brighter, but they do not twinkle.” she said.

8) The man asked me, “How many times have you been here?”



## New Words and Expressions

space /speɪs/ *n.* 空间；太空；空白；间隔

in space 在太空中

lecture /'lektʃə/ *n. & v.* 讲授，讲课，演讲

give a lecture 讲课

female /'fi:meɪl/ *adj.* 女性的

astronaut /'æstrɒnɔ:t/ *n.* 宇航员；航天员

spacecraft /'speɪskrɑ:ft/ *n.* 宇宙飞船

laboratory /'ləbrə'tɔ:ri/ *n.* 实验室

via /'vaɪə/ *prep.* 经由，通过（某种手段）；以……为媒介

live /laɪv/ *adj.* 实况转播的；活的

video /'vɪdɪəʊ/ *n.* 视频；影像

system /'sɪstəm/ *n.* 系统；体系



- attend /ə'tend/ *vt.* 出席; 到场, 参加  
interactively /ˌɪntər'æktivli/ *adv.* 交互式地; 互动地  
commander /kə'mɑ:ndə/ *n.* 指挥官  
crew /kru:/ *n.* 乘务组, 团队  
float /fləʊt/ *vt.* 使漂浮  
*vi.* 浮动; 飘动  
posture /'pɒstʃə/ *n.* 姿势; 姿态  
in a ... posture 以……姿势; 以……姿态  
martial /'mɑ:ʃ(ə)l/ *adj.* 尚武的; 武术的  
martial art 武艺, 武林技艺  
master /mɑ:stə/ *n.* 师傅; 名家, 大师; 硕士  
weightless /'weɪtlɪs/ *adj.* 失重的; 无重量的  
normal /nɔ:ml/ *adj.* 正常的, 平常的, 普通的  
scale /skeɪl/ *n.* 秤, 天平; 标度, 规模  
object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 物体, [语法] 宾语  
measure /'meʒə/ *n.* 测量; 措施  
*vt.* 计量, 测量  
mass /mæs/ *n.* [物理学] 质量; 群体; 团  
microgravity /ˌmaɪkrəʊ'grævɪti/ *n.* 微重力  
device /dɪ'vaɪs/ *n.* 装置  
design /dɪ'zeɪn/ *vt. & vi.* 设计  
basis /'beɪsɪs/ *n.* 基础; 基本原则或原理  
on the basis of ... 以……为基础, 根据……  
motion /'məʊʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 运动  
acceleration /ək'sele'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* [物理学] 加速度; 加速  
film /fɪlm/ *n.* 薄膜; 胶卷; 电影  
metal /'met(ə)l/ *n.* 金属  
turn ... into ... 使……改成……; 把……转变成……  
pour /pɔ:(r)/ *v.* 倾注; 浇注, 泼倒; 倾泻  
applause /ə'plɔ:z/ *n.* 喝彩, 热烈鼓掌  
twinkle /'twɪŋk(ə)l/ *vi.* 闪烁; 发亮  
circle /'sɜ:kəl/ *v.* 环绕; 回转  
*n.* 圆周; 圈; 环  
inspire /ɪn'spaɪə/ *vt.* 激发; 鼓舞; 启示  
enthusiasm /ɪn'θju:zɪəz(ə)m/ *n.* 热情; 热心  
explore /ɪk'splɔ:/ *vt.* 探索; 探测  
scientific /saɪən'tɪfɪk/ *adj.* 科学的, 学术上的  
challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ *n.* 挑战



## ➡ Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

From this unit you also learned

- ◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

## ➡ Learning Tips

### 失重与加速度 (Weightless & Acceleration)

物体在引力场中自由运动时有质量而不表现重量的一种状态，又称零重力。失重有时泛指零重力和微重力状态。

完全失重是一种理想的情况，在实际的航天飞行中，航天器除受引力作用外，不时还会受到一些非引力的外力作用。例如，在地球附近有残余大气的阻力，太阳光的辐射压力，进入有大气的行星时也有大气对它的作用力。根据牛顿第二定律，力对物体作用的结果，是使物体获得加速度。航天器在引力场中飞行时，受到的非引力的力一般都很小，产生的加速度也很小。这种非引力加速度通常只有地面重力加速度的万分之一或更小。为了与正常的重力对比，就把这种微加速度现象叫作“微重力”。其实，航天器即使只受到引力作用，它的内部实际上也存在微重力，这是因为航天器不是一个质点，而是具有一定尺寸的物体。微重力越小，失重越完全。总之，完全失重状态只是理想状态，微重力才是实际情况。



体验太空失重

# An English Song

## 说你说我 Say You Say Me

莱昂内尔·里奇 词曲

1 =  $\flat A$   $\frac{4}{4}$

(0 5̣ 1̣ 7̣ 5̣ 1̣ 6̣ | 6̣ 5̣ 1̣ 5̣ 7̣ 5̣ | 4 - - - | 3 - - - ) |

0 3 5. 6 3 | 3 0 0 3 2 1 2 | 2 1. 0 0 0 1 1 |

Say you Say you Say it for al- ways. That's the

2 3 2 3 3 0 0 | 0 3 5. 6 3 | 3 0 0 5 4 3 2 | 2 1. 0 0 6 1 1 |

way it should be, say you Say me, Say it to-ge- ther, nat'ral-ly

1 - 0 0 | 0 0 3 5 3 5 0 3 5 3 | 6 3 2 1 2 3 0 0 2 3 |

I had a dream I had an awe-some dream  
A swe go down life's lone-some high-way seems the

4 4 4 4 5 4 4 2. 0 2 3 | 4 2 4 4 5 4 4 2. |

peo-ple in the park play -in games in the dark,  
haydest ting to do find a frien dor two,

0 0 3 5 3 5 0 5 6 | 6 3 2 1 2 3 0 0 5 2 3 |

And what they played way a mas-quer-ade, But from be  
That help-ing hand Someone who un-der-stands, And when you

4 3 4 4 5 4 2 2 0 2 3 | 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 - | 4 - 0 0 :|

hind the walls of doubt a voice was cry-ing out.  
feel you've lost your way. you've got

4 2 4 4 2 4 4 0 5 | 6 5 5 - 5 0 || 1 - - 0 1 1 |

So me- one there to say I'll show you. So you

5 5 5 5 5 4  $\flat 7$  0 | 6 5 5 6 0 7 7 |

thing you know the answers Oh no well, the

5 5 5 3 4 4 2 1 1 1 7 | 7  $\flat 2$   $\flat 7$   $\sharp 2$  - 0 7 |

whole work's got ya dance in' that's right, I'm tell-in' you. It's

5 5 5 5  $\flat 3$  4  $\flat 7$  0 | 6 5 5 6 0  $\flat 7$  | 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 0. 3 |

time to start be-liev-in. oh, yes, Be live in who you are; you

$\frac{3}{4}$  4 4 4 4 4 5 6 6 | 5 - 0 0 | 0 3 5. 6 3 |

are a shin ing star. Say you Say me,

3 - - 3 2 1 2 | 2 1. 0 0 0 1 1 | 2 3 2 3 3 0 0 |

say it for al- ways, That's the way it should be,

0 3 5. 6 3 | 3 0 0 5 4 3 2 | 2 1. 0 0 6 1 2 |

Say you Say me, say it to-ge- ther nat' ral-ly

2 1. 0 3 5 3 6 | 6 5 4 3 2 | 1 1. 1 6 1 2 | 2 1. 1 0 |

say it to-ge ther, nat'ral-ly.

# Unit 4

## Volunteers

### ➡ Warming Up

Look at the following pictures and talk about them with your partner.



Olympic Games



community



volunteer teachers



volunteer students



earthquake



Red Cross

- 1) These volunteers serve in /as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Have you ever been a volunteer? Talk about your experience with your partner.



## Reading

### Volunteers

Volunteer service has been a global phenomenon for decades. For instance, many people volunteered to go and save lives on the battleground as early as in the two world wars. Dr. Norman Bethune, the Canadian surgeon, came China and helped Chinese people to resist the Japanese invaders during World War II. He was one of the outstanding examples of volunteers.

Today in China, millions of people serve as volunteers. They play an important part in the fields of poverty relief, community work, environment protection and major social events. Chen Yan is one of them.

Chen Yan, a 36-year-old businessman, was one of the first volunteers to enter two of the disaster zones in Wenchuan earthquake on May 12, 2008. When the earthquake occurred, Chen Yan made his way to Dujiangyan in Sichuan Province to join the rescue work at the first time. He drove his car to take dozens of quake victims from Dujiangyan to their relatives and friends in Chengdu. When he learned that Deyang was hit even harder, Chen hurried to join the rescue force there. From late May 13 to the morning of May 17, Chen Yan worked either alone or with the National Earthquake Disaster Relief in the places that needed him. Over the period of 80 hours, he didn't have any real sleep, and just took a few short naps. He said that every second was precious, there were too many people in need of rescue, and there just wasn't any time to sleep.

In fact, it was not his first time to be a volunteer. At the age of 24, he traveled to the center of the earthquake as a volunteer when a magnitude 7 quake hit Lijiang on February 3, 1996. When people asked him why he did it, he replied "It's my duty."

Though the answer is simple, it expresses what all the volunteers want to say. Helping others out of troubles is far more rewarding than anything else. Don't ask what others have done for you but what you have done for others. Giving is receiving. Volunteers believe that the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others.



## Notes to the Text

1. For instance, many people volunteered to go and save lives on the battleground as early as in the two world wars. 例如，早在两次世界大战中，很多人就志愿奔赴战场，挽救生命。

for instance “例如，比如”。又如：What would you do, for instance, if you had known it. 如果你知道的话，你会怎么办？

2. Dr. Norman Bethune, the Canadian surgeon, came China and helped Chinese people to resist the Japanese invaders during World War II. 在第二次世界大战期间，加拿大医生白求恩来到中国帮助中国人民抵抗日本侵略者。

the Canadian surgeon 作 Dr. Norman Bethune 的同位语。

3. They play an important part in the fields of poverty relief, community work, environment protection and major social events. 他们在贫困救助、社区服务、环境保护和重大社会事件等方面发挥着重要作用。

play an important part in ... “在……中发挥重要作用”。又如：He plays an important part in this team. 他在这一组中发挥重要作用。

4. When the earthquake occurred, Chen Yan made his way to Dujiangyan in Sichuan Province to join the rescue work at the first time. 当地震爆发后，陈言第一时间赶到四川省都江堰，加入到营救工作中。

make one's way “前往，到……地方”。又如：Can you make your way to the airport by yourself? 你能自己去机场吗？

at the first time “在第一时间”。又如：I'll tell you the result at the first time. 我会在第一时间告诉你结果。

to join the rescue work 动词不定式作状语，表示目的。

5. From late May 13 to the morning of May 17, Chen Yan worked either alone or with the National Earthquake Disaster Relief in the places that needed him. 从5月13日晚到5月17日早，陈言不是自己单干就是和国家地震灾害救援队一起在需要他的地方展开救援。

either ... or ... “不是……就是……，要么……要么……”。又如：I think he's either Chinese or Japanese. 我想他不是中国人就是日本人。

that needed him 是定语从句。

6. He said that every second was precious, there were too many people in need of rescue, and there just wasn't any time to sleep. 他说每一秒都是很珍贵的，还有很多人需要营救，没有时间睡觉。

in need of “需要”。又如：He is in need of more help. 他需要更多的帮助。

7. Helping others out of troubles is far more rewarding than anything else. 帮助他人脱离困境比任何事都值得。

helping V-ing形式作主语。

8. Volunteers believe that the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others. 志愿者们坚信世界上最幸福的人是那些给别人带来快乐的人。

who help to bring happiness to others 是定语从句。

## Post-Reading

### I . Reading Comprehension

1. Decide whether the following statements are True(T) or False(F) according to the text.

- ( ) 1) Chen Yan, a 36-year-old businessman, was one of the first volunteers to enter two of the disaster zones in Wenchuan earthquake on May 12, 2008.
- ( ) 2) Chen Yan serves as a volunteer only in Wenchuan earthquake.
- ( ) 3) From late May 13 to the morning of May 17, Chen Yan worked alone all the time.
- ( ) 4) Over the period of 80 hours, Chen Yan didn't have any real sleep, just taking a few short naps.
- ( ) 5) At the age of 23, Chen Yan traveled to the center of the earthquake as a volunteer when a magnitude 7 quake hit Lijiang on February 3, 1996.

2. Complete the following statements according to the text.

- 1) Volunteer service has been a global phenomenon\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Today in China,\_\_\_\_\_ people serve as volunteers. They play an important part in the fields of poverty relief,\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Helping others out of troubles is\_\_\_\_\_ than anything else.
- 4) Don't ask what others have done for you but\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Giving is\_\_\_\_\_. Volunteers believe that the happiest people in the world are those who\_\_\_\_\_.

### II . Practice of Words and Expressions

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

either ... or ...    for instance    play an important part in    make one's way  
at the first time    dozens of    in need of    at the age of

- 1) There are \_\_\_\_\_ people there.
- 2) English \_\_\_\_\_ the business affairs.
- 3) They \_\_\_\_\_ to the countryside by car.
- 4) You can't rely on her \_\_\_\_\_, she arrived an hour late for an important meeting yesterday.

- 5) I'm going to buy \_\_\_\_\_ a CD player \_\_\_\_\_ a cell phone.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ 15, he went abroad to study.
- 7) I felt bad and was \_\_\_\_\_ some help.
- 8) When he learnt his friend was badly hurt, he went to the hospital \_\_\_\_\_.

## Integrating Skills



### Listening

Choose the proper answer for each of the blanks according to what you have heard.

The \_\_\_\_\_ (strong/heavy) earthquake, measuring \_\_\_\_\_ (8.0/ 7.0) on the Richter Scale, happened at Wenchuan, Sichuan Province. At \_\_\_\_\_ (14:35/14:28) on May 12, 2008, The earthquake also affected \_\_\_\_\_ (nine/eight) other provinces, including Gansu and Shanxi. It caused \_\_\_\_\_ (great losses/great damages). Most buildings were in ruins, which made tens of thousands of people homeless. To our great sorrow, up to \_\_\_\_\_ (May 25/May 28), the earthquake resulted in (导致) 62664 \_\_\_\_\_ (deaths/injuries), with 358816 people injured and 23775 \_\_\_\_\_ (people missing/people missing). The government took immediate measures (措施). The PLA men and the armed police were sent to rescue. At the same time, people all over the country donated \_\_\_\_\_ (money and things / clothes and things) to help the people in the disaster areas. Some even volunteered to their rescue.



### Speaking

## Expressing Feelings and Emotions (情感表达)

Some useful words:



happy



sad



excited



tired



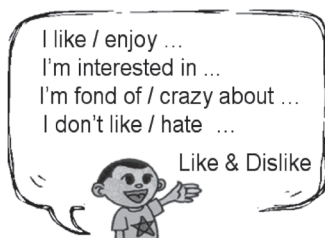
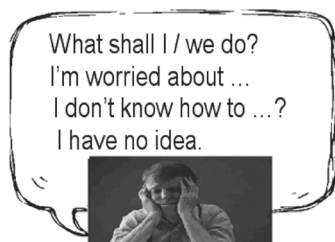
angry



surprise



## Some useful expressions:



### Model:

**A:** You look terrible. What's wrong with you?

**B:** I failed the English exam.

**A:** I'm sorry to hear that. But if you agree, I'd like to help you.

**B:** Really?

**A:** Sure.

**B:** Thank you very much.

**A:** You are welcome.

### Practice:

Give the possible responses to the following situations.

1) **A:** I'm going to study abroad!

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

2) **A:** I heard John was badly hurt in the accident.

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

3) **A:** What do you like to do in your free time?

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

4) **A:** Oh, it's too hard! \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** Don't worry, I'll help you.



## Writing

### 记叙文

记叙文 (Narrative Essay) 是记人叙事的文章, 它主要用于说明事件发生的时间、地点、人物、背景、起因、过程及结果, 即我们通常所说的五个 “W” (what, who, when, where, why) 和一个 “H” (how)。记叙文的重点在于 “述说” 和

“描写”，因此一篇好的记叙文要求叙述条理清楚，描写生动形象。

**Model:**

Yesterday evening, I went out for a walk with my mother. On the road, we met a foreigner. He asked me the way to the Yangguang Hotel. I told him it is near to the Star Supermarket. He thanked me very much for my help. I was happy that I could help him.

Time: Monday morning

Place: on my way to school

Event: a blind man was crossing the street; I led him to another side of the street; the blind man thanked me very much; the teacher praised me.

**Exercise:**

Follow the model and write a short passage according to the given messages.

## Grammar

### 动词不定式

动词不定式由“to + 动词原形”构成。它在句中不能作谓语动词，但是可以作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等。

#### I. 作主语

To learn a skill is very important for everyone. 对每个人来说，学习一门技能是很重要的。

It is necessary to learn a foreign language. 学习一门外语是很有必要的。

这里It是形式主语，to learn a foreign language是真正的主语。

#### II. 作表语

Her task is to finish the work as quickly as possible. 她的任务是尽快完成这项工作。

His dream is to be a doctor. 他的理想是成为一名医生。

#### III. 作宾语

1. 不定式作宾语。

I want to know the answer to this question. 我想知道这个问题的答案。

I hope to see you. 我希望见到你。

They decided to go on Monday. 他们决定星期一走。

2. 疑问词+不定式作宾语。

She can't decide what to buy for Tom's birthday. 她不能确定给汤姆买什么生日礼物。

Please show us how to do that. 请给我们演示一下怎么做。

I don't know what to do next. 我不知道接下来做什么。

## IV. 作宾语补足语

1. 在tell, ask, want, allow, invite的动词后+宾语+带to的不定式, 如:

Tell him to wait. 叫他等着。

Please ask him to come here quickly. 请叫他快过来。

We wanted him to come. 我们要他来。

2. 在主动结构中, “四看”(see, watch, notice, observe)、“三使”(make, let, have)、“两听”(hear, listen to)、“一感觉”(feel)后+宾语+不带to的不定式, 如:

I saw him get on the car and drive away. 我看见他上了车, 开车而去。

We watched the plane take off. 我们看着飞机起飞了。

Let him go. 让他走。

We felt the house shake. 我们感觉房子在动。

## V. 作定语 (不定式作定语要置于所修饰词语之后)

Have you got anything to eat? 你有吃的东西吗?

There are many ways to solve the problem. 有很多解决这个问题的方法。

## VI. 作状语

不定式作状语, 常表示目的、原因、结果。如:

We went there to see our grandparents. (目的) 我们去那儿看爷爷奶奶。

I am very sorry to hear that. (原因) 听到这些我很遗憾。

The room is big enough to hold 100 people. (结果) 这间房间足以容纳100人。



## Practice of Grammar

Choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1) It is necessary for you \_\_\_\_\_ your job.  
A. changing      B. to changed      C. change      D. to change
- ( ) 2) We must do everything we can \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. help      B. helped      C. to help      D. helping
- ( ) 3) I'm glad \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. see      B. to see      C. seeing      D. saw
- ( ) 4) She is too young \_\_\_\_\_ herself.  
A. to dress      B. dressing      C. dresses      D. dressed
- ( ) 5) I don't know where \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. going      B. went      C. go      D. to go
- ( ) 6) On my way home, I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ some food.  
A. buy      B. to buy      C. buying      D. bought
- ( ) 7) I saw the train \_\_\_\_\_ the station.  
A. come into      B. to come into      C. came into      D. to came into

- ( ) 8) Would you like something \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. eating                      B. to eat                      C. ate                      D. eat
- ( ) 9) The first thing I want to do is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. visit to him                      B. to visit him                      C. visiting him                      D. visited him
- ( ) 10) He asked us \_\_\_\_\_ it again.  
 A. to do                      B. do                      C. doing                      D. did



## New Words and Expressions

volunteer /vɒlən'tɪə(r)/ *n.* 志愿者; 志愿兵

*adj.* 志愿的; 义务的; 无偿的

community /kə'mju:nɪtɪ/ *n.* 社区; 社会

earthquake /'ɜ:θkweɪk/ *n.* 地震

Red Cross 红十字会

service /'sɜ:vɪs/ *n.* 服务

global /'gləʊbəl/ *adj.* 全球的, 全世界的

phenomenon /fɪ'nɒmɪnən/ *n.* 现象

decade /'dekeɪd/ *n.* 十年, 十

for decades 几十年

instance /'ɪnstəns/ *n.* 例子

for instance 例如

battleground /'bætl,graʊnd/ *n.* 战场

war /wɔ:/ *n.* 战争

Canadian /kə'neɪdʒən/ *adj.* 加拿大的

*n.* 加拿大人

surgeon /'sɜ:dʒən/ *n.* 外科医生

resist /rɪ'zɪst/ *vt.* 抵抗, 反抗

invader /ɪn'veɪdə/ *n.* 侵略者

outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ *adj.* 突出的, 显著的

million /'mɪljən/ *num.* 百万

serve /sɜ:v/ *v.* 服务, 招待

field /fi:ld/ *n.* 领域; 原野

poverty /'pɒvəti/ *n.* 贫穷, 贫困

relief /rɪ'li:f/ *n.* 救济

social /'səʊʃəl/ *adj.* 社会的

event /ɪ'vent/ *n.* 事件; (比赛) 项目

businessman /'bɪznɪsmæn/ *n.* 商人

enter /'entə/ *vt.* 加入; 登录; 开始

disaster /dɪ'zɑ:stə/ *n.* 灾难, 天灾, 灾祸

zone /zəʊn/ *n.* 地带, 地区

occur /ə'kɜː/ *vi.* 发生, 出现

province /'prɒvɪns/ *n.* 省

join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 加入, 参加

rescue /'reskjʊː/ *n. & v.* 援救, 营救

dozen /'dʌzn/ *n.* 一打, 十二个

dozens of 许多; 几十个

victim /'vɪktɪm/ *n.* 受害人, 牺牲者

relative /'relətɪv/ *n.* 亲戚

alone /ə'ləʊn/ *adj.* 单独的, 孤独的, 独自的

national /'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国家的

period /'pɪəriəd/ *n.* 时期

sleep /sli:p/ *n.* 睡眠, 睡觉

*vi.* 睡, 睡觉

nap /næp/ *n.* 打盹, (白天) 小睡

precious /'preʃəs/ *adj.* 宝贵的, 贵重的

magnitude /'mæɡnɪtju:d/ *n.* 震级; 量

reply /rɪ'plaɪ/ *v.* 回答; 答复

simple /'sɪmpl/ *adj.* 普通的, 朴素的

rewarding /rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ/ *adj.* 值得的, 有益的

believe /brɪ'li:v/ *v.* 认为, 相信

## ➡ Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

From this unit you have also learned

- ◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

## ➡ Learning Tips

The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC), the only national Red Cross society in the People's Republic of China, is a humanitarian social relief organization. 中国红十字会是中国从事人道主义工作的社会救助团体。

International Volunteer Day is on December 5<sup>th</sup> each year since 1986. 自从1986年起，每年的12月5日都是国际志愿人员日。

After World War II modern international volunteer activities began, volunteers in all countries have started obligation services one after another. They contributed a lot in the aspects of rebuilding home, developing economy and promoting social civilization progressing etc. 现代国际志愿者活动始于第二次世界大战之后，各国志愿者相继开展义务服务活动，在重建家园、发展经济和促进社会文明进步等方面，发挥了巨大的作用。

## ➡ An English Song



**MUSIC FOR US ALL**  
( Song for Children )

1 = C  $\frac{4}{4}$

1 1 2 2 | 3 - 1 - | 6 6 7 7 |  
1. Mu- sic on the muun - tain, Mu- sic in the  
2. Mu- sic on the muun - tain, Mu- sic in the  
3. Mu- sic by the fire - side, Mu- sic in the

1 - - - | 2 2 3 3 | 2 - 1 - |  
air, Mu - sic in the true heart,  
air, Mu - sic in the val - ley,  
hill, Mu - sic in the school - room,

2 1 7 1 | 2 - - - ||  
Mu - sic ev - ery - where.  
Mu - sic ev - ery - where.  
Mu - sic for us all.



# Unit 5

## Advertisement

### ➡ Warming Up

Match each of the following brands with its logo (标志) and advertising slogan (广告语).

A. Coca-Cola



a. Connecting people

B. Swatch



b. Good to the last drop

C. Nokia



c. Nothing is impossible!

D. Toyota



d. Time is what you make of it.

E. Adidas



e. Enjoy Coca-Cola

F. Maxwell Coffee



f. Where there is a way,  
there is a Toyota.



## Reading

### An Inspiration in a Fog

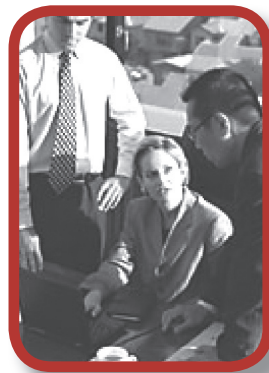
The television advertisement “I’d Like to Buy the World a Coke” was released in the U.S. in July, 1971. Advertising surveys always consider it to be one of the best commercials of all time, and the sheet music continues to sell more than thirty years after the song was written. But do you know how it came into being?

The song “I’d Like to Buy the World a Coke” was created by Bill Backer on January 18, 1971, in a fog. Bill Backer was traveling to London to join two other songwriters, Billy Davis and Roger Cook, to write several radio commercials for the Coca-Cola Company. But the plane couldn’t land at London because of the heavy fog. It landed instead at Shannon Airport, Ireland. The angry passengers had to share rooms at a hotel in Shannon or to sleep at the airport. Tensions and tempers ran high.

The next morning, as the passengers gathered in the airport coffee shop awaiting clearance to fly, Backer noticed that several who had been among the angriest were now laughing and sharing stories over bottles of Coke. As Backer himself wrote in his book:

At that moment, I began to see a bottle of Coca-Cola as more than a beverage. I began to see the familiar words, “Let’s have a Coke,” as actually a subtle way of saying, “Let’s keep each other company for a little while.” And I knew they were being said all over the world as I sat there in Ireland. So that was the basic idea: to see Coke not as a liquid refresher—but as a tiny bit of commonality between all peoples, a widely liked medium that would help to keep them company for a few minutes.

Backer’s flight never did reach London. The passengers were redirected to Liverpool and bussed to London, arriving around midnight. At his hotel, Backer immediately met Billy Davis and Roger Cook, finding that they had completed one song and were working on a second. Backer told them that they should work through the night on



an idea he had had, “I could hear a song that treated the whole world as if it were a person—a person the singer would like to help and get to know. I’m not sure how the song should start, but I know the last line.” With that he pulled out the paper napkin on which he had written the line, “I’d like to buy the world a Coke and keep it company.”

## Notes to the Text

1. Advertising surveys always consider it as one of the best commercials of all time. 广告调查（结果）显示，它（可口可乐广告）一直被认为是最成功的广告之一。

consider ... as ... “认为，视某人/某事物为……”。又如：We consider him as a very able man. 我们认为他是个非常有能力的人。

2. But do you know how it came into being? 但是，你知道它是怎么产生的吗？

come into being “产生，形成”。又如：We don’t know when the world came into being. 我们不知道世界是何时形成的。

3. The next morning, as the passengers gathered in the airport coffee shop awaiting clearance to fly ... 第二天早上，当乘客们聚集在机场咖啡店等待云雾散去，飞机起飞……

awaiting clearance to fly 动词-ing形式短语在句中作状语。又如：He stood there, awaiting the result of the English exam. 他站在那儿等待英语考试结果。

4. I began to see the familiar words, “Let’s have a Coke,” as actually a subtle way of saying, “Let’s keep each other company for a little while.” 我开始把“让我们喝可乐吧”这几个熟悉的字眼儿，看作“此时此刻，让我们彼此陪伴”的微妙表达。

see ... as ... “把……想象……，把……看作……”。又如：Her friends see her as a future pop singer. 她的朋友们认为她是未来的流行歌手。

5. And I knew they were being said all over the world as I sat there in Ireland. 当时我在爱尔兰，我知道全世界都在说(“Let’s have a Coke”)。

they were being said是过去进行时的被动语态。其基本构成为：was/were being done. 又如：The bridge was being built last month. 上个月这座桥正在建。

6. Backer’s flight never did reach London. 贝克的飞机最终也没有到达伦敦。

did在此表示强调。又如：I did tell him the matter but he didn’t take it seriously. 我确实告诉他这件事了，但是他没有当回事。

7. The passengers were redirected to Liverpool and bussed to London. 乘客们改方向去了利物浦，然后乘公共汽车去了伦敦。

bus to ... “乘公共汽车去……”，bus为动词，意思相当于take a bus. 又如：We bussed to the airport. 我们乘公共汽车去了机场。

8. ... finding that they had completed one song and were working on a second. ……发现他们已经完成了一首歌，正在创作第二首。

a second “第二首”，是a second song的省略。又如：I have finished one book and now I’m writing a second. 我已经完成了第一本书，现在正在写第二本。

## ➡ Post-Reading

### I . Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text and fill in each of the following blanks.

- 1) The song “\_\_\_\_\_” was written by Bill Backer on January 18, 1971.
- 2) Advertising surveys always consider it as \_\_\_\_\_ of all time.
- 3) Bill Backer saw “Let’s have a Coke” as a way of saying “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- 4) Backer was redirected to Liverpool and \_\_\_\_\_ to London.
- 5) At his hotel, Backer immediately met Billy Davis and Roger Cook, finding that \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Rearrange sentence sequence according to the text.

- 1) The passengers became angry when they were waiting at the airport.
- 2) The song “I’d Like to Buy the World a Coke” was finally written.
- 3) Bill Backer was traveling to London by plane.
- 4) The plane couldn’t land at London because of a heavy fog.
- 5) Bill Backer met the other two songwriters and told them his idea.
- 6) The passengers were redirected to Liverpool and bussed to London.

### II . Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

instead	keep ... company	join	more than
at that moment	as if	because of	come into being

- 1) How did your idea \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2) The sports meeting was put off \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.
- 3) This is \_\_\_\_\_ a notebook. It’s a gift from my best friend.
- 4) Will you \_\_\_\_\_ us to play the game?
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_, I knew I was wrong.
- 6) It looked \_\_\_\_\_ it was going to rain.
- 7) Wherever she goes, she always \_\_\_\_\_ her little girl \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) I was very hungry. If there is not any bread, give me an apple \_\_\_\_\_.

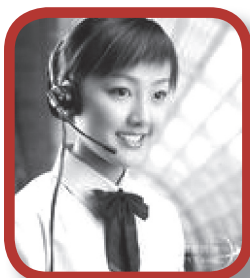
## 2. Choose the correct words or phrases to complete the sentences.

- 1) The news was \_\_\_\_\_ by the manager. (released/ to release)
- 2) Bill Backer traveled to London \_\_\_\_\_ two other songwriters. (joining/ to join)
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_, she was a liar (说谎者). (Actual/ Actually)
- 4) It has rained \_\_\_\_\_ two hours. (in/ for)
- 5) He bussed to London, \_\_\_\_\_ at midnight. (arrived/ arriving)

## Integrating Skills



### Listening



The following dialouge is about tele-shopping. Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

Linda is an operator (接线员); Kelly is a caller who wants to place an order.

**Linda:** Hello, *ABC Company*. Can I help you?

**Kelly:** Yes, I would like to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Linda:** All right, Madam. What items would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ today?

**Kelly:** I want to order the sport shoes in your TV Ad.

**Linda:** And \_\_\_\_\_ would you like?

**Kelly:** Size 8 and 9, in white color, each for twenty pairs.

**Linda:** All right. Your name and \_\_\_\_\_, Madam?

**Kelly:** Kelly Green at No.8 Jinshui Road, Zhengzhou.

**Linda:** OK, \_\_\_\_\_. Product name: Sport shoes. Size: 8 and 9. Color: White. Quantity: 20 for each size. Kelly Green at 8 Jinshui Road, Zhengzhou. Is that \_\_\_\_\_?

**Kelly:** Yes, that's right.



### Speaking

## Accepting and Rejecting (接受与拒绝)

Some useful expressions:

Accepting (接受)

That would be of great help. 这帮了很大的忙。

That would be very nice! 这太好了!

Rejecting (拒绝)

Thank you for your offering, but I can manage it. 谢谢

你的好意, 但是我自己能行。

Accepting (接受)	Rejecting (拒绝)
It's very kind of you to do so for me. 你这样做太好了! /OK, if it's not so much trouble. 好的, 如果不是太麻烦的话。	It's very kind of you, but I can manage it. 你太好了, 但是我自己能行。
Yes, I'll take it. 是的, 我买了。 It's very nice. I'll take it. 它很好, 我买/要了。	Sorry, but I don't think I need it. 对不起, 但是我想我不需要它。
Yes, go ahead. 好的, 说吧!	Sounds good! But ... 听起来不错! 但是…… Sorry, but I'm busy now. 对不起, 但是我现在很忙。
OK, no problem. 好的, 没问题。	Sorry, I can't do that. 对不起, 我不能那么做。

### Models:

1) Situation 1: At the hotel.

**Tom:** Can I give you a hand?

**Ann:** Yes, thank you. That would be of great help. The box is too heavy for me.

**Tom:** Would you like me to carry it to your room?

**Ann:** OK, if it's not so much trouble.

**Tom:** Let me carry that handbag, too.

**Ann:** Thank you for your help, but I can manage it.

2) Situation 2: At the school campus.

**Jessica:** Hi, can you spare me a few minutes?

**David:** Yes, go ahead!

**Jessica:** Here is the latest edition of 21<sup>st</sup> Century, a very interesting and informative English newspaper.

**David:** Sounds good! But I don't think I need it; my English is so poor.

### Practice:

Complete the following situations and work in pairs to act them out. The above useful expressions may help you.

1) Situation 1: Your friend is coming to you while you are doing your homework.

**A:** Let me help you with Maths.

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ (表示接受). Maths is too difficult for me.

**A:** I have already finished my homework. Do you want to copy it?

**B:** No, I can't do that. \_\_\_\_\_ (表示拒绝).

2) Situation 2: You and your friend are talking in the room. It is very cold outside.





C: If you feel cold, I will close the window.

D: OK, \_\_\_\_\_ (表示接受) .

C: Let me fetch the coat for you.

D: Thank you, but \_\_\_\_\_ (表示拒绝) .



## Writing

## 广 告

广告 (Advertisement) 是一种有效的信息传递工具。它的目的是以快捷的方式吸引人们对广告事物的关注, 以新颖独特的方式激发大众的兴趣, 使他们产生购买的欲望。

广告标题是广告的核心, 标题要简明, 具有新意和吸引力。英语广告应选用简单的词语, 让大多数人都能够读懂, 语法多用一般现在时。

**Model:**



For Sale

Second-hand Giant Bicycle  
in good condition

Color: red & white

Price: RMB 80 Yuan

Contact Linda by 0371-64836xxx at any time.

**Exercise:**

You want to sell your CD-player. Write an advertisement for it.





## 构词法

英语中把词形变化的规则称为构词法 (Word Formation)。主要的构词法有: 派生法、合成法等。

### I. 派生法

在词根的基础上加前缀或后缀构成一个与原单词意义相近或截然相反的新词叫作派生法。

#### 1. 前缀。

(1) 表示否定意义的前缀常用的有dis-, im-, in-, un-, mis-, non-, il-, ir-等。如: appear (出现) → disappear (消失); possible (可能的) → impossible (不可能的); correct (正确的) → incorrect (不正确的); usual (通常的) → unusual (不寻常的); understand (理解) → misunderstand (误解); smoker (吸烟者) → non-smoker (不吸烟者)。

(2) 表示其他意义的前缀常用的有a- (多构成表语形容词), re- (再; 又), co- (共同), en- (使), inter- (互相), sub- (下面的; 次) 等。如: alone (单独的), retell (重述), co-operate (合作), enable (使能够), internet (互联网), subway (地铁)。

#### 2. 后缀。

(1) 构成名词的后缀常用的有-ment, -ness, -ence, -(e)r/-or, -ese (某地人), -ess, -ist, -tion等。如: develop (发展) → development (发展); happy (愉快的) → happiness (幸福); differ (不同于) → difference (区别); write (写) → writer (作家); Japan (日本) → Japanese (日本人); act (表演) → actress (女演员); art (艺术) → artist (艺术家); suggest (建议) → suggestion (建议)。

(2) 构成动词的后缀常用的有-(e)n, -fy, -ize (使……成为)。如: wide (宽的) → widen (加宽); beauty → beautify (美化)。

(3) 构成形容词的后缀常用的有-al, -able, -(a)n, -ese, -ful, -less, -ous, -y等。如: nation (国家) → national (国家的); reason (道理) → reasonable (有道理的); America (美国) → American (美国的); China (中国) → Chinese (中国人的); beauty (美丽) → beautiful (美丽的); danger (危险) → dangerous (危险的)。

(4) 构成副词的后缀常用的有-ly (主要用于形容词之后表示方式或程度)。如: angry (生气的) → angrily (生气地); quick (快的) → quickly (快地)。

(5) 构成数词的后缀有-teen (十几), -ty (几十), -th (构成序数词)。如: six (六) → sixteen (十六) → sixteenth (第十六); four (四) → forty (四十) → fortieth (第四十)。



## II. 合成法

合成法即由两个或更多的词合成一个词。常见的有：

1. 合成名词。

weekend (周末), classroom (教室)。

2. 合形成形容词。

hard-working (不辞辛劳的), man-made (人造的), well-known (著名的)。

3. 合成代词。

myself (我自己), anything (任何事物)。



## Practice of Grammar

Fill in the following form with the correct words.

词 根	派生名词	派生反义词	词 根	合成词
agree			well + know	
possible			man + make	
happy			English + speak	
kind			some + thing	
careful			hard + work	
appear			read + room	
friendly			hair + dress	



## New Words and Expressions

advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ *n.* 广告, 做广告

brand /brænd/ *n.* 商标, 牌子

logo /'lɒɡəʊ/ *n.* 标识语

advertising /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/ *n.* 广告业; 广告  
*adj.* 广告的

slogan /'sləʊɡən/ *n.* 口号, 标语

inspiration /ˌɪnspə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 灵感

fog /fɒɡ/ *n.* 雾

release /rɪ'li:s/ *vt.* 发表; 释放

survey /sɜ:'veɪ/ *n. & vt.* 调查

commercial /kə'mɜ:ʃəl/ *n.* (电视) 广告

sheet /ʃi:t/ *n.* (一) 片, (一) 张

come into being 形成, 产生

create /kri'eɪt/ *vt.* 创作, 创造

songwriter /'sɒŋraɪtə/ *n.* 歌曲作家

several /'sevərəl/ *adj. & pron.* 几个

company /'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 陪伴; 公司

instead /In'sted/ *adv.* 代替, 改为

tension /'tenʃən/ *n.* 紧张（状态），不安

temper /'tempə/ *n.* 情绪, 脾气

await /ə'weɪt/ vt. 等候

clearance /'kliərəns/ *n.* 清除

beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/ *n.* 饮料

familiar /fə'mɪljə/ *adj.* 熟悉的, 常见的

actually /'æktʃʊəli/ *adv.* 实际上, 事实上

subtle /'sʌtl/ *adj.* 微妙的

basic /'beɪsɪk/ *adj.* 基本的

liquid /'likwid/ *adj.* 液体的

*n.* 液体

refresher /'ri'freʃə/ *n.* 恢复精神的人或物

tiny /'taɪnɪ/ *adj.* 微小的

bit /bɪt/ *n.* 小块, 少量

commonality /ˌkɒməˈnælɪti/ *n.* 公共

medium /'mi:djəm/ *n.* 媒体

redirect /'ri:di'rekt/ vt. 使改道, 使改变方向

bus /bʌs/ *vi.* 乘公共汽车

$n$ . 公共汽车

midnight /'mɪd,naɪt/ *n.* 午夜

immediately /ɪ'mi:dʒətli/ *adv.* 立即, 马上

treat /tri:t/ vt. 视为, 对待

line /laɪn/ *n.* 诗句; 行; 线路

napkin /'næpkɪn/ *n.* 餐巾, 餐巾纸

## ➡ Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

---

From this unit you have also learned

- ◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Tips

### Famous Slogan

Good to the last drop. 滴滴香浓，意犹未尽。

(麦斯威尔咖啡)

Obey your thirst. 服从你的渴望。

(雪碧)

Take time to indulge. 尽情享受吧！

(雀巢冰激凌)

Just do it. 只管去做。

(耐克)

The taste is great. 味道好极了。

(雀巢咖啡)

The choice of a new generation. 新一代的选择。

(百事可乐)

Let's make things better. 让我们做得更好。

(飞利浦电子)

## An English Song

1 = G  $\frac{2}{4}$  ONCE I SAW A LITTLE BIRD  
(Song for Children)

1	·	2	3	4		5	5	5	5		6	0	$\dot{1}$	0	
Once	I	saw	a	lit- tle	bird	Go	gop,	hop,							
5	0	3	3		4	5	4		3	4	5				
hop;	So	I	said, "Litt- tle	bird, will you											
6	0	2	0		2	0	3	2		1	7	1	3		
stop,	stop,	stop?"	And was	go- ing to the											
5	5	5	5		6	$\dot{1}$	6		5	3	3				
win - dow	To say	"How	do you	do?"	But he										
4	6	5	4		3	5	1	3		2	5		1	-	
shook his	lit- tle	tail,	And a- way	he	flew.										

# Revision One

## I. Checkpoints

1. Translate the following useful expressions (unit 1 ~ 5) into Chinese.

log onto (into)	key ... in ...	make a decision
give up	be considered as	place an order
It's amazing!	fill in	spend ... (in) doing ...
make+宾语+n.	more than	move along ...
thanks to	connect ... and ...	on the basis of
be used as	turn ... into ...	make... with...
across the country	not...but...	cut down
be covered with	wake up	Bless me!
think about	use up	die from
in the near future	do nothing but	do one's best to do ...
for instance	play an important part in ...	either ... or ...
make one's way	at the first time	in need of
come into being	keep ... company	more than
at that moment	as if	because of

2. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese given in the brackets.

- 1) They don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ (做出决定).
- 2) I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ (下订单) of a book online.
- 3) He \_\_\_\_\_ (鼓励) his son to try it again yesterday.
- 4) They are \_\_\_\_\_ (不是) my children \_\_\_\_\_ (而是) my students.
- 5) We must \_\_\_\_\_ (尽全力做) the job.
- 6) The student \_\_\_\_\_ (用尽) all his money last night.
- 7) Computers \_\_\_\_\_ (在……中发挥重要作用) our daily life.
- 8) He is \_\_\_\_\_ (需要) help.
- 9) The teacher advised the two students to \_\_\_\_\_ (陪伴).
- 10) When did the human being \_\_\_\_\_ (形成, 产生)?

## II. Choose the best answer for each of the blanks.

- ( ) 1) In the bookshop, a reader asked the shopkeeper \_\_\_\_\_ *Who Moved My Cheese* was an interesting book.  
A. that                      B. how                      C. what                      D. if
- ( ) 2) —I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Green will come to see us.

—He will help us with our English.

- A. why                      B. when                      C. how                      D. where
- ( ) 3) Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ hand in my homework?  
A. when                      B. when should I  
C. when I should                      D. when should he
- ( ) 4) Our teacher told us the earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the Sun.  
A. moved                      B. is move                      C. moves                      D. moving
- ( ) 5) \_\_\_\_\_ my brother \_\_\_\_\_ I am wrong.  
A. Either; nor                      B. Both; and                      C. Either; or                      D. Neither; or
- ( ) 6) He worked as an actor for \_\_\_\_\_ 50 years.  
A. more                      B. more that                      C. more than                      D. than
- ( ) 7) I don't know if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. If it \_\_\_\_\_, we will go to the Water City.  
A. will rain; doesn't rain                      B. rains; will rain  
C. rains; won't rain                      D. will rain; won't rain
- ( ) 8) The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
A. not to sleep                      B. do not sleep                      C. not sleep                      D. not do sleep
- ( ) 9) Yesterday I saw them \_\_\_\_\_ themselves in the party.  
A. to enjoy                      B. are enjoying                      C. enjoyed                      D. enjoy
- ( ) 10) She lived in the country \_\_\_\_\_ she was a child.  
A. when                      B. where                      C. how                      D. why
- ( ) 11) \_\_\_\_\_ 60 million students and teachers across the country watched the live video lecture on TV.  
A. More                      B. More than                      C. Many                      D. Few
- ( ) 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is becoming more popular in our daily life.  
A. Shopping online                      B. Shop online  
C. online                      D. Shop
- ( ) 13) She is a \_\_\_\_\_ worker in a hospital.  
A. volunteer                      B. volunteer service  
C. volunteer doing                      D. serving
- ( ) 14) \_\_\_\_\_ was discussed in the meeting.  
A. Environment protection                      B. Environment  
C. Protection                      D. Environment protect
- ( ) 15) I read your \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper yesterday.  
A. advertise                      B. advertisement  
C. advertising                      D. words

### III. Find out the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1) Have you given up to smoke? \_\_\_\_\_

2) The teacher told them don't make so much noise. \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) He didn't know how to buy for her. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Mr. Wang asked Lin Tao whether did he live in Zhengzhou. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) I want to know time the train leaves. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) "Is it your bike or Tom's?" Mum asked. → Mum asked whom it was my bike or Tom's. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) "What do you think of the film?" She asked. → She asked her friend what does she thought of the film. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Did you see someone to break the window? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) His wish was become a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) He got up such early that he caught the first bus. \_\_\_\_\_

## IV. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

Life today is much 1) than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has 2) problems. One of the biggest problems is 3). Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even 4) it.

Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. Man is now slowly 5) the whole world. The more people, the more pollution.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It's bad for all living things in the 6), but it is not the only one kind of pollution. 7) pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us 8) more easily.

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. They stop factories from pouring dirty water into rivers and putting dirty 9) into the air. Except for this, we can do many more things. For example, if there are fewer people driving, there will be 10) pollution, too.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it.

- |                     |              |              |             |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1) A. easier    | B. easy      | C. easier    | D. easiest  |
| ( ) 2) A. old       | B. new       | C. much      | D. little   |
| ( ) 3) A. pollute   | B. food      | C. pollution | D. clothe   |
| ( ) 4) A. have      | B. get       | C. eat       | D. hear     |
| ( ) 5) A. pollution | B. polluting | C. pollute   | D. polluted |
| ( ) 6) A. home      | B. field     | C. world     | D. moon     |
| ( ) 7) A. Air       | B. Smoke     | C. Noise     | D. Water    |
| ( ) 8) A. angry     | B. happy     | C. bright    | D. clever   |
| ( ) 9) A. water     | B. smoke     | C. paper     | D. noise    |
| ( ) 10) A. more     | B. much      | C. less      | D. worse    |

## V. Reading Comprehension

### A

Read the following advertisement and choose the correct answer.

# GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

## BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

### ALL WOMEN'S SHOES

Original (原价) Now

\$ 10.00 \$ 6.00

\$ 10.01 to \$ 17.99 \$ 8.00

\$ 18.00 up \$ 12.00

### ALL SPORTS SHOES

Now 40% OFF

## THE SHOE BOX

### LAST 10 DAYS

#### SALE HOURS DAILY

9:30 a.m.~9:00 p.m.

Sunday 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

### ALL SLIPPERS (拖鞋)

Now 50% OFF

## FINAL CLEARANCE (清仓)

### ALL CHILDREN'S SHOES

Original (原价) Now

\$ 8.00 \$ 4.00

\$ 8.01 to \$ 16.99 \$ 6.00

\$ 17.00 up \$ 11.00

### MEN & WOMEN'S

### COTTON SHOES

Now 50% OFF

FREE PARKING

LIC. NO 4536

- ( ) 1) According to the advertisement, what is the reason for the sale?
- A. The store is just starting business.  
B. The store is getting other kinds of shoes.  
C. The store is going to stop business.
- ( ) 2) In the phrase "sale hours daily", the word "daily" means: \_\_\_\_.
- A. every day of the week  
B. every day except Sunday  
C. just during the daytime
- ( ) 3) What is the sale hours on most days at the Shoe Box?
- A. 11:00 a.m.~4:00 p.m.  
B. 9:00 a.m.~9:30 p.m.  
C. 9:30 a.m.~9:00 p.m.
- ( ) 4) "Men's cotton shoes are 50% off." This means \_\_\_\_.
- A. 50 cents is taken off the price  
B. they are sold at half the original price  
C. \$ 5.00 is taken off the price
- ( ) 5) According to the advertisement, how much will you pay for a pair of children's shoes that used to cost \$ 16.00?
- A. \$ 4.00      B. \$ 6.00      C. \$ 11.00

## B

**Every new salesman must read the following instructions before starting work.**

### Instruction 1

Whenever you meet anyone at the front counter, you must greet them politely like this:

- a. Can I help you?  
b. What can I do for you?  
c. How do you do? What can I do for you?



d. Hi, is there anything I can do for you?

### Instruction 2

When a customer pays by credit card, charge card or personal check, don't forget to ask them to sign receipt.

### Instruction 3

Refund (偿还) the customer if they return the goods in perfect conditions within two days of purchase.

### Instruction 4

Ask the customer to try on new clothes or shoes when they buy them. They should not try on socks or ties.

### Instruction 5

Check carefully to make sure all the goods have proper labels.

### Instruction 6

If something is too heavy or too large for the customer to carry home, offer to have the goods delivered.

### Instruction 7

If a customer is not satisfied with the service, report to the manager at once.

( ) 1) What mustn't a salesman say to greet a customer?

A. How can I help you?

B. What can I do for you?

C. What do you want?

( ) 2) The customer must \_\_\_\_\_ his name on the receipt when he pays by credit card, charge card or personal check.

A. say

B. read

C. write

( ) 3) The goods a customer returns to the shop should be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in perfect conditions

B. in poor conditions

C. in a nice looking

( ) 4) If the goods are too heavy or large for the customer to carry home, the salesman should \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ask the customer to carry later

B. offer to have the goods delivered

C. report to the manager

( ) 5) What is not in the instruction above?

A. The salesman tells the manager at once if a customer is not satisfied with the service.

B. The salesman checks carefully to make sure that all the goods have proper labels.

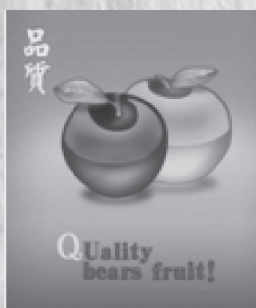
C. The salesman asks for tips when a customer is satisfied with the service.

# Unit 6

## Product Quality

### ➡ Warming Up

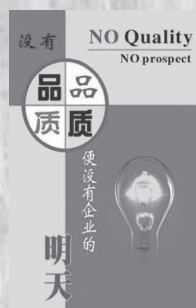
1. Look at the following pictures. What are they trying to tell us?



A



B



C

\_\_\_\_\_ is very important in our daily life.

2. Talk about the following pictures and complete the sentences below.



When you have bought fake goods (假冒商品), you may dial \_\_\_\_\_.

The law, \_\_\_\_\_, protects your right as a consumer.

The Day for consumers (消費者) all over the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reading

### Food Safety

You read labels, buy fresh foods, and do your best to prepare tasty meals for your family. But one thing that might not cross your mind as you cook is food safety.

Why is food safety so important? Proper food preparation protects against foodborne illnesses.

Safety precautions include knowing how to select foods in the grocery store, then storing them properly and cooking them safely, plus washing hands often.

Here are how to make sure your kitchen and the foods you prepare in it are safe.

#### Buying Food

Buying safe food is the first step. When purchasing packaged meat, poultry, or fish, check the expiration date on the label. Even if the expiration date is still acceptable, don't buy fish or meats that smell or look strange.

Keep meats separate from other items. If your drive home is longer than one hour, consider putting these items in a cooler to keep them fresh.

Also check inside egg cartons — make sure the eggs are clean and free from cracks.

Don't buy: fruit with broken skin, eggs with cracks, meat, poultry, or fish smell bad.

#### Refrigerating and Freezing

Your refrigerator should be set for 5° C and your freezer should be set to -18° C or lower. These chilly temperatures will help keep any bacteria from multiplying.

Keep eggs in the original carton on a shelf in your refrigerator.

Put meat, poultry, and fish in separate plastic bags so that their juices don't get on your other foods.

#### Preparing and Cooking Food Safely

Keep raw meat and their juices away from other foods in the refrigerator.

Designate one cutting board for raw meat, poultry, and fish.





Never put cooked food on a dish that was holding raw meat, poultry, or fish.

### Cleaning up

Clean food is just one part of the food safety, you also need to be sure that your kitchen surfaces and your hands are clean to prevent the spread of bacteria. Wash your hands with hot water and soap before preparing foods and after handling raw meat, poultry, fish, or egg products. Lather the soap

for 15 to 20 seconds, and make sure you get between fingers and under nails. Rinse and dry with a clean towel.

Follow the information about food poisoning and safe food handling information and tips above, we can handle food easily and safely in our kitchens.

## Notes to the Text

1. You read labels, buy fresh foods, and do your best to prepare tasty meals for your family. 你看标签，买新鲜的食物，并尽力为家人准备可口的饭菜。

do one's best “尽力而为；做出最大努力”。又如：She did her best to make him comfortable. 她尽力让他感到舒服。

2. But one thing that might not cross your mind as you cook is food safety. 但是你烹饪时可能没留意的一件事就是食品安全。

cross one's mind “（想法、思想等）从脑海中掠过，在脑际一闪而过”。又如：It didn't cross her mind that she might be doing something illegal. 她从未想到过自己可能在犯法的事。

3. Proper food preparation protects against foodborne illnesses. 恰当的食品配制会避免源自食物的疾病。

protect against “保护……免受，防范”。又如：Our army must be protected against surprise attacks. 我们的军队必须做好对于突然袭击的防范。

foodborne 意为“源于食物的”，也可写为foodborn。foodborne illnesses 也可表述为 illnesses born of food，意为“源于食物的疾病”。

...born of ... “源于……的”，是过去分词短语作后置定语。类似的还有如drugborn “源于药品的”，rumorborn “源于谣言的”等。

4. Even if the expiration date is still acceptable, don't buy fish or meats that smell or look strange. 即使产品有效期尚可接受，也不要买闻起来或看上去很怪鱼或肉。

even if ... “即使……”，引导让步状语从句。又如：Don't use hard words even if you feel angry. 即使是生气也不要骂人。

5. Keep meats separate from other items. 要把肉和其他物品分开存放。

本句中separate 是形容词，separate from ... “与……分开的；与……隔离的”。又如：Raw meat must be kept separate from cooked meat. 生肉和熟肉必须分开存放。



keep sth. /sb. +形容词、分词、名词或介词短语等，意为“保持、维持某人或某事物于……状态”；如：Keep the window open. 让窗子开着吧！/ I'm sorry to have kept you waiting so long.对不起，让你久等了。/ Put these items in a cooler to keep them fresh. 把这些食品放到冷藏箱里以便保持新鲜。

6. If your drive home is longer than one hour, consider putting these items in a cooler to keep them fresh. 如果你开车回家路程超过一个小时，就要考虑把这些东西放到冷藏箱里以便保持新鲜。

your drive home “你驾车回家的路程”。本句中drive是名词，意为“驾车旅程”；此处home是副词，意为“在家，回家”，副词作定语一般放在所修饰的名词之后。

另外表达“考虑做……”，consider 后要用动词的ing形式，不可用动词不定式，即“consider doing ...”，不可说“consider to do ...”如：I am considering going to Europe or not.我正在考虑去不去欧洲。

但如果consider 后有疑问词时则可用动词不定式，如：Please consider what to do next. 请考虑下一步该做什么。

7. Also check inside egg cartons — make sure the eggs are clean and free from cracks. 同时检查一下蛋箱内部，确保鸡蛋干净、完好无损。

make sure “设法确保，查明”。又如：Make sure both of us could see it. 确保我们双方都能看得到。

be free from “不受……的，没有……的”。又如：The new building material is free from fire.这种新建筑材料是不会着火的。

8. Your refrigerator should be set for 5° C and your freezer should be set to -18° C or lower. 冷藏柜应设定为5摄氏度，冰柜应设定到零下18摄氏度或更低。

℃摄氏温度符号，“摄氏度”读作degree centigrade；5° C读作five degrees centigrade “5摄氏度”。

“-”（数学）负数符号，读作minus；-18° C读作minus eighteen degrees centigrade “负18摄氏度”，也可读作eighteen degrees centigrade below zero “零下18摄氏度”。

9. These chilly temperatures will help keep any bacteria from multiplying. 这样寒冷的温度能够帮助抑制细菌繁殖。

句中keep为不带to的动词不定式，注意help后面的动词不定式有to没有to均可。

keep ... from “抑制，阻止，使免于”。又如：You'd better keep your father from smoking. 你最好阻止你老爸吸烟。

10. Put meat, poultry, and fish in separate plastic bags so that their juices don't get on your other foods. 把肉，家禽和鱼类放在单独的塑料袋里，这样汁液就不会沾染到其他食物。

so that ... “以便……”。引导目的状语从句。又如：He lowered his voice so that Doris couldn't hear. 他压低了嗓音，这样多丽丝就不会听到了。

## ➡ Post-Reading

### I . Reading Comprehension

Read the text and complete the following statements with the words or expressions in the text.

- 1) Proper food preparation protects against \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) When purchasing packaged meat, poultry, or fish, \_\_\_\_\_ on the label.
- 3) If your drive home is longer than one hour, consider putting these items in a cooler to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Check inside egg cartons — make sure the eggs are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Your refrigerator should be set for \_\_\_\_\_ and your freezer should be set to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Put meat, poultry, and fish in \_\_\_\_\_ so that their juices don't get on your other foods.
- 7) Keep raw meat and their juices \_\_\_\_\_ in the refrigerator.
- 8) Wash your hands with \_\_\_\_\_ before preparing foods.

### II . Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

cross one's mind   even if   protect against   be free from   do one's best  
separate from   keep ... from   make sure   so that   consider

- 1) Keep the fish \_\_\_\_\_ the other food.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ it rains tomorrow, we won't change our plan.
- 3) The water here can \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.
- 4) Vegetarianism (素食主义) does not \_\_\_\_\_ cancer.
- 5) The heavy rain can't \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ going out.
- 6) How did that idea \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ you lock the door before you leave.
- 8) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ going abroad some day.
- 9) You should \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with the problem.
- 10) I hired a boat \_\_\_\_\_ I could go fishing.

2. Rearrange the words into a correct sentence.

Example: so is food important why safety



Why is food safety so important?

- 1) safe buying the food first is step  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) look buy or don't strange meats that fish smell or  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) keep separate meats from other items  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) chilly will multiplying help keep bacteria temperatures any from  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) soap lather for 15 the to seconds 20  
\_\_\_\_\_

## ➡ Integrating Skills



### Listening

Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

- 1) In the classroom

**Student A:** Something must be wrong with the \_\_\_\_\_ we had just now.

**Student B:** What's the matter?

**Student A:** I feel very \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2) In a supermarket

**Customer:** What do you mean you won't accept the money?

**Cashier:** Well, sir, I'm afraid it's counterfeit (假币) —look, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3) In the office

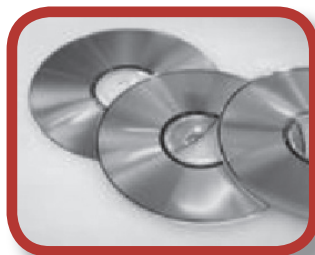
**A:** Hi, you look really down this morning.

**B:** Well, I have just tried to install (安装) new software, but now my computer \_\_\_\_\_.

**A:** So where did you get the software?

**B:** I bought it from a man on the street. It was really \_\_\_\_\_.

**A:** It is probably fake software.





## Speaking

### Complaining and Blaming (投诉与责备)

#### Some useful expressions:

When you buy fake or low quality goods, you may say:

I want to/I'd like to speak to ...

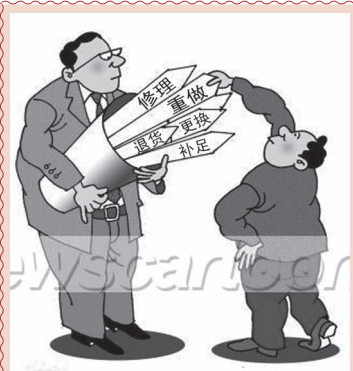
I bought ... , but it doesn't work!

The product you sold me is of low quality.

I am very upset to find that...

I want a replacement of it.

I hope you will make sure ...



Study the model and make a dialogue with your partner. The above expressions may help you.

#### Model:

**Customer:** Hi, may I speak to your Sales Manager?

**Manager:** This is Johnson, Sales Manager of the company. Can I help you?

**Customer:** Well, Mr. Johnson. We bought a new typewriter yesterday but now it doesn't work well. The machine you sold us was of low quality. I want a replacement of it.

**Manager:** Oh, I'm sorry about that. Well, I'll send someone to repair it immediately. If it still doesn't work, we will replace it for you. What do you think?

**Customer:** All right. My address is 7 Huanghe Road, Zhengzhou.

**Manager:** Good. I will send someone ASAP (as soon as possible).

**Customer:** I hope you can make sure it won't happen again.

#### Practice:

Suppose that you bought a book the other day. But you found there were some missing pages in it. Following the above model, make a similar dialogue.



## Writing

### 投诉信

投诉信 (Letter of Complaints) 是指当消费者的合法权益受到侵害时, 消费者向有关部门说明事实, 提出问题并希望问题得到合理解决的信件。投诉信的核心是对所投诉的问题要实事求是地阐述清楚, 要求语言准确, 表达清晰, 并明确提出解决问题的方法。

投诉信，作为书信的一种，其格式与英文书信一致，由称呼（Salutation）、主体（Body）、结尾（Conclusion）组成（详见第1册）。但是，在写投诉信时，一定要将下列三点描述清楚，以便问题能够得到有效解决：

1. 具体投诉内容。
2. 对你造成的不便或损失。
3. 你所希望的解决方法。

**Model:**

Suppose that you ordered a dress on line last week but later found the shopper sent you a bad one. Write to require a replacement.

Dear sir,

Yesterday I received the dress that I ordered from your shop, but I found a worrying problem: there is a hole on the collar. I can't believe my eyes! I just can't wear it. I'm returning it with this letter and hope to receive a replacement ASAP, or else, I'll demand repayment.

I hope that my problem will get your immediate consideration（考虑）.

Yours sincerely,  
Linda

**Exercise:**

Follow the model and write a letter of complaints.

Suppose that you ordered an MP3 but later found a worrying problem. Write a letter of complaints to describe the matter and require a replacement.

Dear Sir,

---

---

---

---

---

---

Yours faithfully,  
Li Ming

## 定语从句

定语从句是由关系代词或关系副词引导的从句，其作用是作定语，一般紧跟在它所修饰的先行词后面。引导定语从句的关系词如下。

### I. 关系代词

关系代词可以代替先行词（被定语从句修饰的词），指人或物，并在从句中起主语、宾语和定语等作用。

	代替人	代替物	代替人或物
主语	who	which	that
宾语	whom	which	that
定语	whose	whose(of which)	

The boys who are playing football are from Class One. 操场上打篮球的男生来自一班。（先行词是the boys，关系代词who在句中作主语，不可省略。）

The book that I bought yesterday is quite interesting. 我昨天买的书相当有意思。（先行词是the book，关系代词that在句中作宾语，可省略。）

Is there anyone here whose name is Linda? 这儿有叫琳达的吗？（先行词是anyone，关系代词whose在句中作定语，不可省略。）

一般情况下，关系代词that和which（或who）可以互用。但有时只能用that。如：

(1) 先行词为不定代词something, anything, everything, nothing, any, little, one, few, much, all, none等词。

There isn't much that I can do. 我能做的不多。

(2) 当先行词是形容词最高级或者被形容词的最高级修饰时。

This is the best book that I have ever read. 这是我读过的最好的书。

(3) 当先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰时。

He is the first person that I want to see. 他是最想见到的人。

(4) 当先行词被the very, the only等词修饰时。

Is this the very museum that you visited yesterday? 这是你昨天参观的那个博物馆吗？

Now, he is the only person that I can trust. 现在，他是我唯一可以信任的人。

注：关系代词紧跟介词，作介词宾语时，不能用that，只能用which或whom。

The book from which I got a lot of useful information was written by a famous professor. 那本让我受益匪浅的书是由一个著名的教授写的。

## II. 关系副词

定语从句可以由关系副词when, where, why引导。在从句中担当一定的句子成分, 见下表:

关系副词	被代替的先行词	在从句中的作用
when(=at/on/in/during which)	表示时间的名词	时间状语
where(=in/on/at which)	表示地点场合等的名词	地点状语
why(=for which)	reason	原因状语

This is the house where (in which) I lived ten years ago. 这是我十年前住过的房子。

This is the bridge where (on which) you took photos. 这是你在上面照相的那座桥。

I still remember the day when (on which) I joined the Youth League. 我仍然记得我入团的那一天。

The reason why (for which) he missed the train was that he got up late. 他没赶上火车的原因是起晚了。



### Practice of Grammar

Choose the best answer.

- The place \_\_\_\_\_ interested me most was the Children's Palace.  
A. which                      B. where                      C. what                      D. in which
- Do you know the man \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. whom I spoke              B. to who spoke              C. I spoke to              D. that I spoke
- This is the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ last month.  
A. which they stayed              B. at that they stayed  
C. where they stayed at              D. where they stayed
- Do you know the year \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese Communist Party was founded?  
A. which                      B. that                      C. when                      D. on which
- That is the day \_\_\_\_\_ I'll never forget.  
A. which                      B. on which                      C. in which                      D. when
- John is the very person \_\_\_\_\_ you can trust.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. that                      D. whose
- This is one of the best films \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that have been shown this year              B. that have shown  
C. that has been shown this year              D. that you talked
- The reason \_\_\_\_\_ he was sleepy was that he played computer game all night long.  
A. why                      B. where                      C. when                      D. how
- He said something \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't understand.  
A. which                      B. what                      C. to which                      D. that
- Is there anyone in your class \_\_\_\_\_ family is in the country?  
A. who                      B. who's                      C. which                      D. whose



## New Words and Expressions

label /'leɪbl/ *n.* 标签

*vt.* 贴标签

tasty /'teɪstɪ/ *adj.* 美味的, 可口的

proper /'prɒpə(r)/ *adj.* 适当的, 恰当的

preparation /prepə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 准备, 预备; 配制食物

foodborne /'fu:dbɔ:n/ *adj.* 源于食品的; 食物传播的

illness /'ɪlnəs/ *n.* 疾病

precaution /pri'kəʊʃn/ *n.* 预防措施, 防备

include /ɪn'klu:d/ *n.* 包含, 包括

grocery /'grəʊsəri/ *n.* 食品杂货店

store /stɔ:(r)/ *n.* 店铺, 商店

*vt.* 贮藏; 贮存

plus /plʌs/ *prep.* 外加; 加

kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ *n.* 厨房

purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/ *vt.* 购买, 采购

packaged /'pækɪdʒd/ *adj.* 带有包装的

poultry /'pəʊltrɪ/ *n.* 家禽

check /tʃek/ *v.* 检验, 核对

expiration /ˌekspe'reɪʃn/ *n.* 满期, 截止

expiration date 截止日期, 产品有效期

acceptable /ə'septəbl/ *adj.* 可以接受的

smell /smel/ *v.* 闻, 嗅; 发出……的气味

*n.* 气味

separate /'sepəreɪt/ *adj.* 分开的; 分离的

separate from ... 与……分开的; 与……隔离的

item /'aɪtəm/ *n.* 品目, 条款, 项目

consider /kən'sɪdə(r)/ *v.* 考虑, 斟酌

cooler /'ku:lə(r)/ *n.* 冷却器; 冷藏箱

fresh /freʃ/ *adj.* 新鲜的

carton /'kɑ:tɒn/ *n.* 纸板, 纸板箱, 硬纸盒

crack /kræk/ *n.* 裂缝, 缝隙

refrigerate /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪt/ *vt.* 冷藏, 冰镇

freeze /fri:z/ *v.* 冷冻; 结冰

refrigerator /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə(r)/ *n.* 冷藏箱, 冰箱, 冷藏库

freezer /'fri:zə(r)/ *n.* 冷冻箱, 冰库



chilly /'tʃɪli/ *adj.* 寒冷的

bacterium /bæk'tɪərɪəm/ *n.* 细菌 (复数为bacteria /bæk'tɪərɪə/)

multiply /'mʌltɪplaɪ/ *v.* 繁殖, 增加

original /ə'rɪdʒənəl/ *adj.* 原有的, 原本的

shelf /ʃelf/ *n.* 搁架; 搁板, 格层

plastic /'plæstɪk/ *adj.* 塑料的

juice /dʒu:s/ *n.* 汁, 果汁

raw /rɔ:/ *adj.* 生的, 未加工的

designate /'deɪzɪneɪt/ *vt.* 指明, 指定

cutting board 砧板

surface /'sɜ:fɪs/ *n.* 表面, 外表

prevent /prɪ'vent/ *v.* 阻止, 防止

spread /spred/ *v.* 散布; 传播; 蔓延

soap /səʊp/ *n.* 肥皂

handle /'hændl/ *vt.* 操作, 处理

lather /'lɑ:ðə(r)/ *vt.* 涂肥皂

*n.* 肥皂泡; 肥皂沫

nail /neɪl/ *n.* 指甲

rinse /rɪns/ *vt.* 冲洗, 冲掉

poison /'pɔɪzn/ *n.* 毒; 毒药, 毒害

*v.* 放毒, 毒害

poisoning /'pɔɪzənɪŋ/ *n.* 中毒; 毒害

food poisoning 食物中毒

tip /tɪp/ *n.* 小建议, 小窍门

## ➡ Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

From this unit you have also learned

◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_

◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_

◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_

◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Tips

### About Quality

1. Today's quality, future's market. 今日的质量，明日的市场。
2. Quality—starting point for value and respect. 质量——价值与尊严的起点。
3. Strive for brilliance; only quality can make it. 铸造辉煌，唯有质量。

## An English Song

音色：萨克斯

节奏：摇摆乐(Swing)

速度：♩ = 76

### 航 行

Sailing

G.Sutherland 词曲

金色风铃网制谱



wa - ters, To be near-you To be free. I am say. Can you hear - me, Can you  
highclouds, To be with-you To be free. Can you sail - ing, We are  
try - ing, To be with-you who can

hear me, Thro the dark night far a-way. I am dy-ing, For-ev-er try-ing, To be  
sail - ing, Home a-gain cross the sea. We are sail-ing, strom-y wa-ters, To be

with-you say. We are free Oh Lord to be near you To be free. Oh Lord to be  
near-you To be free. Oh

near-you To be free. Oh

Repeat & Fade Out.

# Unit 7

## Health

### ➡ Warming Up

Look at the following pictures and talk about them with your partner.



1) eating fruit and vegetables



2) eating fast food



3) running



4) doing exercises



5) drinking beer



6) smoking

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are good for our health.  
\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ is harmful to our health.

## Reading

### Smoking and Health

In some countries, people can't smoke on trains and in their workplaces any more. Hospitals and department stores are also becoming smoke-free. Some businesses say that no one can smoke in any of their offices. Some governments have banned smoking in all public places. It won't be very long until smoking is not allowed anywhere in public places.



For some people, smoking has become a daily habit. They believe that smoking can make them happy and help them relax. Some young people even think that smoking is cool, and is a fashion of the day. These ideas are foolish and wrong.

Smoking is harmful not only to our health but also to the environment. It damages nearly every organ in the human body. It is linked to at least 15 different cancers, and accounts for about 30% of all cancer

deaths. It is a main cause of lung cancer and mouth cancer. When a person smokes, people around him are forced to breathe in the smoke, and become passive smokers. Smoking affects non-smokers more than it does to smokers. Passive smokers are easier to get ill than smokers. So, many non-smokers are against smoking and more and more people do not like to stay in a place where somebody is smoking.



Smoking also has many other bad effects. Burning cigarette ends may cause fires. And cigarette ends here and there make the place dirty. Smokers have to spend a lot of money on cigarettes. If they stop smoking, they can save the money to do other things.

Nowadays, there is an anti-smoking movement all over the world. In China, many cities have passed laws to stop smoking in public areas, such as buses, cinemas, schools and office buildings. In places where people may not smoke there is always a sign. The sign says "Thank you for not smoking", which means "Smoking is not allowed here!"

## Notes to the Text

1. In some countries, people can't smoke on trains and in their workplaces any more. 在一些国家，人们再也不能在火车上抽烟了，也不能在他们上班的地方抽烟了。

not ... any more = no more “不再……”。又如：He is not young any more. / He is no more young. 他不再年轻。

where they work 定语从句，修饰the places。

2. It won't be very long until smoking is not allowed anywhere in public places. 不用多久，在任何公共场所都不准吸烟了。

It won't be very long until ... “用不了多久……”。又如：It won't be very long until he lives on himself. 用不了多久他就会靠自己生活。

not ... until ... “直到……才……”。又如：I didn't leave until he came. 直到他来我才离开。

3. They believe that smoking can make them happy and help them relax. 他们认为吸烟能使他们快乐，帮助他们放松。

make ... happy “使……快乐”，make + n./pron. + adj. “使……处于……(状态)”。又如：Doing exercises makes you strong. 做操使你健壮。

help them relax “帮助他们放松”。relax前省略了“to”，这里的“to”可省也可以不省。又如：Mary often helps her mother take care of her little sister. 玛丽经常帮助妈妈照看小妹妹。

4. Smoking is harmful not only to our health but also to the environment. 吸烟不仅对我们的身体有害，而且对环境也有害。

be harmful to ... “对……有害”。又如：It is harmful to your health to drink too much. 喝酒过量对你的身体有害。

5. It is linked to at least 15 different cancers, and accounts for about 30% of all cancer deaths. 它至少与15种不同的癌症有关，占有癌症死亡人数的30%。

be linked to ... “和……有联系的，和……相关联的”。又如：His poor health is linked to his diet (饮食). 他身体不好与他的饮食有关。

account for ... “占……”。又如：Boys account for 60% of the students in our school. 在我们学校男生占学生总人数的60%。

6. When a person smokes, people around him are forced to breathe in the smoke, and become passive smokers. 当一个人吸烟时，周围的人也被迫吸入烟雾，成为被动吸烟者。

be forced to ... “被迫……”。又如：He is forced to stay at home and do his homework on weekends. 周末他被迫待在家里做作业。

7. And cigarette ends here and there make the place dirty. 遍地的烟头使地面很脏。

here and there “到处，各处”。又如：It's spring again, and we can see flowers here and there. 又到春天了，到处都可以看到鲜花。

8. Smokers have to spend a lot of money on cigarettes. 吸烟的人得花很多钱买烟。

9. In places where people may not smoke there is always a sign. 在不能吸烟的地方总有一个标志。

where people may not smoke 关系副词where引导的定语从句，修饰places。

10. The sign says “Thank you for not smoking”, which means “Smoking is not allowed here!” 标牌上写的是“感谢你抽烟”，这句话的意思是“这儿不允许抽烟。”

which means “Smoking is not allowed here!” 非限定性定语从句，关系代词只能用which。



## III ➔ Post-Reading

### I. Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) In some countries, where can't people smoke?
- 2) What does smoking do to our body?
- 3) How many cancers is smoking linked to?
- 4) When a person smokes, who are forced to breathe in the smoke?
- 5) Are there any laws passed in China to stop smoking?

### II. Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

pass laws    not ... any more    account for    be harmful to    be forced to  
be linked to    here and there    breathe    be against    not ... until ...

- 1) In our country, the government \_\_\_\_\_ to protect women and children.
- 2) He works in a company now. He \_\_\_\_\_ ask his parents for money \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) We \_\_\_\_\_ leave \_\_\_\_\_ the rain stopped.
- 4) Girls \_\_\_\_\_ 56% of the students in our school.
- 5) Smoking \_\_\_\_\_ our health.
- 6) Lin Li \_\_\_\_\_ finish her homework before going to bed by her parents every day.
- 7) Some smokers \_\_\_\_\_ the law of banning smoking in all public places.
- 8) John's poor health \_\_\_\_\_ his bad eating habit.
- 9) Come out and \_\_\_\_\_ some fresh air.
- 10) On Sundays, you can see people \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.

2. Complete the following passage with the words and expressions in the text.

Smoking is very \_\_\_\_\_ to our health. It \_\_\_\_\_ almost every organ in our bodies. It \_\_\_\_\_ at least 15 different cancers, and \_\_\_\_\_ about 30% of all cancer deaths. It is a major \_\_\_\_\_ of lung cancer and mouth cancer. When a person smokes, people around him \_\_\_\_\_ breathe in the smoke, and become passive smokers. Smoking affects non-smokers more than it does to smokers. Passive smokers are easier to get ill than \_\_\_\_\_. That's why more and more non-smokers \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.



## Integrating Skills



### Listening

Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

At the clinic

**Doctor:** May I help you?

**Julia:** Yes. I've got a headache (头疼) and a bad cough (咳嗽).

**Doctor:** 1 have you been like this?

**Julia:** For 2.

**Doctor:** Do you sneeze (打喷嚏)?

**Julia:** Yes, a lot.

**Doctor:** I think you've got 3. There is a lot of going around recently.

**Julia:** What should I do then?

**Doctor:** Don't worry. Let me examine (检查) you ... Well your 4 sound all right. I'll give you some medicine (药). Take the medicine three times a day. Stay in bed for a couple of days and drink 5. You'll be better soon.

**Julia:** Thank you, doctor.



### Speaking

#### Giving Advice and Making Suggestions ( 劝告和建议 )

Some useful expressions:

Would you like / love (to do)...? 你想要 (做) .....吗?

Shall I / we do ...? 我 (我们) 做.....好吗?

Let's do ... 咱们做.....吧!

主语+had('d) better (not) do ... 某人最好 (不要) 做某事。

Why not do ...? 为什么不.....?

Why don't you / we do ...? 为什么不.....?

What / How about (doing) ...? .....怎么样?

Follow the model and make dialogues with your partner according to the situations given.

Model:

**A:** Would you like to go to see a film with me this evening?

**B:** I'd like to. But I have to finish my homework first. By the way, What's on?

**A:** The Spiderman (蜘蛛侠).

**B:** Why don't we go to see it this weekend?

**A:** This weekend? OK.

**Practice:**

1) Situation 1: Your partner suggests going swimming on a warm spring day. You advise him not to do so, because it is still cold.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_ (建议星期天去游泳)

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ (认为天凉,不想去游泳)

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_ (问去踢足球怎样)

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ (表示同意)



2) Situation 2: You often sleep with the light on. Your partner advises you to turn off all the lights before you go to bed, because it is harmful to your health.

**A:** Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ (关灯) at night?

**B:** I am used to it.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_ (告诉他那对健康有害)

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ (表示同意)



3) Situation 3: You see your friend throw waste paper on the ground. You advise him to throw it into the dustbin.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_ (劝他不要把纸扔到地上)

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ (表示歉意)

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_ (建议把废纸扔到垃圾箱里)

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ (表示同意)



## Writing

### 调查问卷

调查问卷是进行社会调查时收集数据的一种手段。调查问卷一般包括以下四个部分：标题、导语、正文和结束语。

1. 标题：问卷的标题是对调查主题的概括。英文中常用QUESTIONNAIRE作为标题。

2. 导语：主要是对调查目的、意义及填表要求做出说明，导语部分文字须简明易懂，能激发被调查者的兴趣。

3. 正文：将调查的若干问题及相应的选择项目进行有序排列，要求被调查者做出回答。

4. 结束语：一般是向被调查者的合作表示感谢的一段话。结束语要简短明了，有的问卷也可以省略。

**Model:**

## Questionnaire

To better understand the students' ideas about smoking and to help the students who smoke to give up smoking, I would be grateful if you'd complete the following questionnaire.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ age: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you know smoking is harmful to your health? \_\_\_\_\_ (Yes/No)

How many students are there in your class? \_\_\_\_\_

How many of them smoke? \_\_\_\_\_

Is there any girl in your class who smokes? \_\_\_\_\_ (Yes/No)

Do you smoke? \_\_\_\_\_ (Yes/No)

When did you begin to smoke? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you want to give up smoking? \_\_\_\_\_ (Yes/No)

How do you think about smoking?

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Thank you for your cooperation!

### Exercise:

根据以下信息编制一份有关学生上网吧情况的调查问卷。

(Questionnaire); Have you ever been to a net bar?

How often do you go to the net bar? (once a week, twice a week, more than twice a week, every day)

How long did you stay there each time? (less than one hour, one or two hours, the whole night)

What do you do there? (surfing the Internet, shopping online, seeing movies, chatting, playing games, others)

What do you think about going to the net bar? (good, bad)

Give your idea about net bar.

Thank you for your cooperation!

\_\_\_\_\_

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## 动词的-ing形式（一）

动词的-ing形式属于非谓语动词，由动词原形+ing 构成，可以在句中起名词、形容词或副词的作用，可以单独或以短语的形式作主语、表语、宾语等。

### I. 作主语

1. 动词的-ing 形式作主语放在句首。

Being happy is good for your health. 快乐对健康有益。

Swimming is a popular sport in summer. 游泳是夏季人们喜爱的一项运动。

2. 动词的-ing 形式作主语时，用it作形式主语。

It is nice meeting you here. 在这儿遇见你真好。

It's pleasant sitting here. 坐在这里令人愉快。

### II. 作表语

动词的-ing形式可作表语。

My favorite sport is playing table tennis. 我最喜爱的运动是打乒乓球。

Her job is looking after babies. 她的工作是照看婴儿。

### III. 作宾语

1. 动词的-ing形式作动词宾语。

He enjoys working at home. 他喜欢在家里工作。

Have you finished doing your homework? 你做完作业了吗？

I don't like eating out. 我不喜欢到外边吃饭。

Would you mind opening the window? 请把窗户打开，好吗？

2. 动词的-ing形式作介词宾语。

Are you interested in playing football? 你对踢足球感兴趣吗？

John is thinking about buying a new mobile phone. 约翰在考虑买一部新手机。

Before going to bed, you should turn off the light. 睡觉之前你应该把灯关掉。

## IV. 动词-ing形式的复合结构

1. 动词-ing形式前可以加物主代词。

I don't like his visiting me so often. 我不喜欢他经常来看我。

Do you mind my asking you a question? 你不介意我问你个问题吧？

2. 在口语中常用人称代词的宾格和动词的-ing形式一起作宾语。

I don't like him saying that. 他那样说话我很不高兴。

Do you mind me opening the door? 我把门打开，你不介意吧？



## Practice of Grammar

Choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1) Taking pictures \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. to be                      D. be
- ( ) 2) Before he came, I'd finished \_\_\_\_\_ the whole book.  
A. to read                      B. to have read                      C. reading                      D. read
- ( ) 3) I always enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ to popular music at night.  
A. to listen                      B. listening                      C. that I can listen                      D. if I can listen
- ( ) 4) I hope you don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ at your newspaper.  
A. I look                      B. my looking                      C. I looking                      D. my to look
- ( ) 5) It is no good \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
A. slept                      B. sleep                      C. to sleep                      D. sleeping
- ( ) 6) The news is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exciting                      B. excited                      C. to excite                      D. excite
- ( ) 7) She went out without \_\_\_\_\_ good-bye to us.  
A. say                      B. to say                      C. saying                      D. being said
- ( ) 8) The heavy rain kept us \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours.  
A. wait                      B. waited                      C. waiting                      D. to wait
- ( ) 9) I found a dog \_\_\_\_\_ around the square.  
A. to run                      B. run                      C. ran                      D. running
- ( ) 10) After \_\_\_\_\_ the painting, he went out to play.  
A. finishing                      B. has finished                      C. finishes                      D. finished



## New Words and Expressions

smoke /sməʊk/ *n.* 抽烟; 烟

*v.* 吸烟; 冒烟

public /'pʌblɪk/ *adj.* 公共的, 公立的

*n.* 公众, 民众

department /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/ *n.* 部门

department stores 百货商店

smoke-free 无烟的, 禁止吸烟的 (地点)

business /'bɪznɪs/ *n.* 企业, 商业

cigarette /sɪgə'ret/ *n.* 香烟

government /'gʌvənmənt/ *n.* 政府

ban /bæn/ *n.* 禁令

*v.* 禁止

daily /'deɪli/ *adj.* 每日的

*adv.* 每日, 天天

habit /'hæbɪt/ *n.* 习惯

relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松

fashion /'fæʃən/ *n.* 流行, 时尚

harmful /'hɑ:mful/ *adj.* 有害的

be harmful to 对……有害

nearly /'niəli/ *adv.* 几乎, 差不多

organ /'ɔ:gən/ *n.* 器官

link /lɪŋk/ *v.* 链接, 联系

*n.* 环节, 联系

be linked to 与……有关, 与……有关联

cancer /'kænsə/ *n.* 癌症

account /ə'kaunt/ *v.* 叙述, 解释

*n.* 账户

account for 占……

cause /kɔ:z/ *n.* 原因

*v.* 引起, 导致

lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* 肺

force /fɔ:s/ *v.* 强迫

*n.* 力量

be forced to 被迫……

passive /'pæsiv/ *adj.* 被动的, 消极的

smoker /'sməukə/ *n.* 吸烟者

affect /ə'fekt/ *v.* 影响, 作用

non-smoker *n.* 不抽烟的人

be against 反对

burn /bɜ:n/ *v.* 燃烧, 烧着, 灼伤

*n.* 烧伤, 灼伤

purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ *n.* 目的, 意图

movement /'mu:vmənt/ *n.* 活动, 运动

law /lɔ:/ *n.* 法律

sign /saɪn/ *n.* 告示, 牌示

## ➡ Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

From this unit you have also learned

◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_

◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_

◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_

◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_



## Learning Tips

Health is happiness. 健康就是幸福。

Health is better than wealth. 健康胜过财富。

A close mouth catches no flies. 病从口入。

A merry heart goes all the way. 心旷神怡，事事顺利。

An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 一天一苹果，不用请医生。

Content is better than riches. 知足者常乐。

Good medicine for health tastes bitter to the mouth. 良药苦口利于病。

## An English Song

**THIS IS THE WAY**  
(Song for Children)

1 = G  $\frac{6}{8}$

1	1	1	1	3		5	3	1	.		2	2	2	.	
1.	This	is	the	way	we	wash	our	face,			wash	our	face,		
2.	This	is	the	way	we	clean	our	teeth,			clean	our	teeth,		
3.	This	is	the	way	we	comb	our	hair,			comb	our	hair,		
4.	This	is	the	way	we	eat	our	breakfast,			eat	our	breakfast,		
5.	This	is	the	way	we	wash	the	dishes,			wash	the	dishes,		
6.	This	is	the	way	we	sweep	the	floor,			sweep	the	floor,		
7.	This	is	the	way	we	drink	our	milk,			drink	our	milk,		

7	6	5	.		1	1	1	1	3		5	3	1	1	
wash	our	face,			This	is	the	way	we		wash	our	face,	At	
clean	our	teeth,			This	is	the	way	we		clean	our	teeth,	At	
comb	our	hair,			This	is	the	way	we		comb	our	hair,	At	
eat	our	breakfast,			This	is	the	way	we		eat	our	breakfast,	At	
wash	the	dishes,			This	is	the	way	we		wash	the	dishes,	At	
sweep	the	floor,			This	is	the	way	we		sweep	the	floor,	At	
drink	our	milk,			This	is	the	way	we		drink	our	milk,	At	

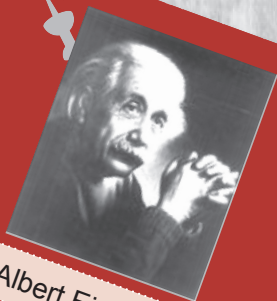
2	2	2	5	6	7		1	.	1	0	
seven	o'clock	in	the	morn	-	ing.					
seven	o'clock	in	the	morn	-	ing.					
seven	o'clock	in	the	morn	-	ing.					
eight	o'clock	in	the	morn	-	ing.					
nine	o'clock	in	the	morn	-	ing.					
ten	o'clock	in	the	morn	-	ing.					
eleven	o'clock	in	the	morn	-	ing.					

# Unit 8

## Famous People

### ➔ Warming Up

Look at the following pictures. Do you know who he is? How much do you know about each of them?



Albert Einstein



Abraham Lincoln



Ludwig van Beethoven



Thomas Edison



Leonardo da Vinci



Bill Gates

scientist   president   inventor   artist   musician   founder of Microsoft

#### Model:

Albert Einstein was a famous scientist.

#### Exercise:

\_\_\_\_\_ was/is a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reading

# “Everything Is Possible If You Can Just Believe”

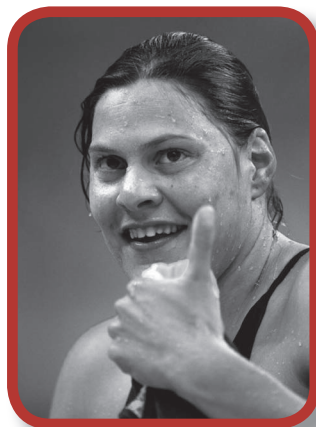
Natalie du Toit was born in a middle class family in Cape Town in South Africa on January 29, 1984. Her mother is a receptionist and her father is a headwaiter. She is a very decided girl and she likes swimming very much. She works very hard on everything she does.

By the time she was a teenager, she had set several age group records in national games. At 16, she nearly qualified for the 2000 Sydney Olympics in three events. In people's eyes, the 2004 Athens Olympics could become her playground. But in 2001, all those plans suddenly changed. An accident happened to her. She was knocked down by a truck while she was on her way to school on her motorcycle. The doctors attempted to save her leg, but failed. They cut off the left knee and inserted a metal rod into her broken leg.

“I remember asking my mom, ‘When are they going to cut it off?’ ” Du Toit recalled. “My mom's answer was that they already had.” The next day she got out of bed. Life was calling. The pool was calling. “I just wanted to get back to life again—swimming for four hours a day, and I wanted to be able to walk again so that I would be able to do things by myself,” she said. Her teammates visited her in the hospital. They tried to comfort her. She liked the visits, but couldn't accept the pity. So she would pull back the sheets to shock them with her half leg. This wasn't an angry action, but a brave one in the face of misfortune.

Now Natalie du Toit is one of the world's fastest distance swimmers, and the only amputee to qualify for the Olympic Games. Less than two years after the accident, she qualified for the finals of the 800-meter freestyle at the 2002 Commonwealth Games, marking the first time an amputee in the modern era had raced in the finals of an able-bodied international swimming competition.

That day, Du Toit wasn't close to winning. But that hardly mattered. She was named outstanding athlete of the Games, beating Aussie La Thorpe, who had won six golds, one silver, and set a new world record. Although her body and events have changed, her goals haven't. “I have always had a dream to take part in the Olympic Games, and losing my leg didn't change anything,” she said. And indeed she took part in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. Though she didn't win, her debut inspired the Olympic spirit.



## Notes to the Text

1. Natalie du Toit was born in a middle class family in Cape Town in South Africa on January 29, 1984. 娜塔莉·杜1984年1月29日出生于南非开普敦的一个中产阶级家庭。

a middle class family “中产阶级家庭”。又如: the middle class “中产阶级”, the lower class “下层”, the upper class “上层”。

2. She is a very decided girl and she likes swimming very much. 她是一个坚强的女孩, 她非常喜欢游泳。

like 后可跟动词-ing形式, 也可以跟不定式。又如: He likes listening /to listen to music. 他喜欢听音乐。

3. She works very hard on everything she does. 她做什么都很努力。

work hard on ... “努力做……”。又如: She works very hard on math. 她努力学数学。  
she does 定语从句, 修饰everything, 省略关系代词that。

4. By the time she was a teenager, she had set several age group records in national games. 到她十几岁时, 她已创立几项年龄组国家纪录。

by the time ... “到……时”。又如: By the time I got to the railway station, the train had left. 我到达火车站时, 火车已经开了。

5. In people's eyes, the 2004 Athens Olympics could become her playground. 在人们看来, 2004年雅典奥运会会成为她的舞台。

in one's eyes “在……看来”。又如: In Natalie Du Toit's eyes, nothing is impossible. 在娜塔莉·杜看来, 没有什么是不可能的。

6. At 16, she nearly qualified for the 2000 Sydney Olympics in three events. 16岁的时候, 她几乎取得了参加2000年悉尼奥运会三个比赛项目的资格。

qualify for ... “有……的资格, (使)有资格担任……”。又如: You must qualify yourself for the post. 你必须使自己有资格胜任这个职位。

7. She was knocked down by a truck while she was on her way to school on her motorcycle. 她在骑摩托车上学的路上, 被一辆卡车撞倒了。

knock down “撞倒”(= knock over)。又如: A car knocked him down when he was crossing the street. 他过马路时, 被一辆汽车撞倒了。

8. The doctors attempted to save her leg, but failed. 医生们试图挽救她的腿, 但是失败了。  
attempt to “试图, 企图”。又如: The thief attempted to steal my money, but failed. 那个小偷企图偷我的钱, 但失败了。

9. So she would pull back the sheets to shock them with her half leg. 于是她拉起床单, 露出半条腿吓他们。

shock ... with ... “用……吓……”。又如: Tom shocked his classmates with a snake. 汤姆拿蛇吓他的同学们。

10. This wasn't an angry action, but a brave one in the face of misfortune. 这不是愤怒的举动, 而是在面对不幸时(所表现出来的)勇敢行为。

in the face of “在……面前”。又如: He never loses heart in the face of difficulties. 他在困难面前从不灰心。

11. Less than two years after the accident, she qualified for the finals of the 800-meter freestyle at the 2002 Commonwealth Games, marking the first time an amputee in the modern era had raced in the finals of an able-bodied international swimming competition. 事故后不到两年, 她取得了参加2002年英联邦运动会800米自由泳决赛的资格, 这是现代史上残疾运动员首次参加健全人国际游泳比赛。

marking the first time an amputee in the modern era had raced in the finals of an able-bodied international swimming competition, 动词的-ing 形式短语, 作状语。

12. That day, Du Toit wasn't close to winning. 那一天, 杜离获得奖牌还有一定差距。

be close to ... “接近……, 靠近……”。又如: Her home is close to her company. 她家离她的公司很近。

13. But that hardly mattered. She was named outstanding athlete of the Games, beating Aussie La Thorpe, who had won six golds, one silver, and set a new world record. 但是, 那几乎无关紧要。她击败了曾赢得六枚金牌、一块银牌, 并创造过一项新的世界纪录的奥西·拉·索谱, 被授予杰出运动员(荣誉称号)。

beating Aussie La Thorpe, who had won six golds, one silver, and set a new world record, 动词的-ing 形式短语, 作状语。who had won six golds, one silver, and set a new world record, 非限定性定语从句, 修饰Aussie La Thorpe。

14. “I have always had a dream to take part in the Olympic Games, and losing my leg didn't change anything,” she says. 她说: “我一直梦想参加奥林匹克运动会, 失去了我的腿并没有使我的梦想有任何改变。”。

to take part in the Olympic Games 不定式短语, 作定语, 修饰dream。

losing my leg 动词的-ing 形式短语, 作主语。

## Post-Reading

### I . Reading Comprehension

Decide whether the following statements are True ( T ) or False ( F ) according to the text.

- ( ) 1) Natalie Du Toit was born in a lower class family in 1984.
- ( ) 2) She nearly qualified for the 2000 Sydney Olympics in three events.
- ( ) 3) In 2001, she had an accident and had her leg cut off.
- ( ) 4) In 2002, she took part in the finals of the 800-meter freestyle at the Commonwealth Games.
- ( ) 5) She was named outstanding athlete of the 2002 Commonwealth Games, because she won.
- ( ) 6) Her dream was to take part in the Olympic Games.



( ) 7) Her dream came true in 2008.

( ) 8) Natalie was the first amputee to attend the able-bodied international swimming games.

## II . Practice of Words and Expressions

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

qualify ... for

knock down

by the time

on one's way

insert ... into

set ... record

be close to

attempt to

in the face of

in one's eyes

1) She \_\_\_\_\_ the key \_\_\_\_\_ the lock.

2) He \_\_\_\_\_ a new world \_\_\_\_\_ in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

3) \_\_\_\_\_ I got there, they had already left.

4) He \_\_\_\_\_ copy other's answers in the exam, but was stopped by the teacher.

5) What will you do \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties?

6) Everyone says she is a nice girl. She is a nice girl \_\_\_\_\_.

7) This training will \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ teaching.

8) She was \_\_\_\_\_ by a car when crossing the street.

9) She met an old friend \_\_\_\_\_ to work.

10) Our school \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping mall. It takes only five minutes to get there on foot.

## Integrating Skills



### Listening

Please listen to the tape and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

**Tom:** What's the \_\_\_\_\_, Rose? Have you got a problem?

**Rose:** Yeah, I get a chance to have another job, but I don't know what to do.

**Tom:** If that one is \_\_\_\_\_, then take it. That's my advice.

**Rose:** It's not so simple, Tom. I like my job very much, and people in my \_\_\_\_\_ are kind to me.

**Tom:** What about the pay? Can you get \_\_\_\_\_?

**Rose:** Yes, the \_\_\_\_\_ is better. If I take this job, I can get more money. What should I do?

**Tom:** Rose, you must decide for yourself. If you decide not to take it, I'd like to have a try.





## Speaking

### Expressing Agreement and Disagreement (赞同和反对)

#### Some useful expressions:

I agree (with you). 我同意 (你的观点/意见)。

You are right. 你是对的。

I'd agree with you here/on that. 关于这点, 我与你看法相同。

I take your point. 我接受你的观点。

I couldn't agree more. 我非常赞同。

I don't think so. 我不这么想。

I wouldn't agree (with you). 我不同意你的意见。

I can't accept that. 我不能接受。

I'm sorry, but I really can't agree with you there/on that. 对不起, 在那件事情上, 我无法同意你的观点。

I'm not so sure about that. 对此我不确定。

#### Model:

—I think being rich is very important to a person.

—Do you really think so?/ I don't think so./ I wouldn't agree (with you)./ I'm sorry, but I really can't agree with you there/on that./ I'm not so sure about that.

Or: —You are right./ I agree (with you)./ I'd agree with you here/on that./ I couldn't agree more.

#### Practice:

Follow the model and make dialogues with your partner according to the situations given.

1) Protecting the environment is very important to everyone.

A: \_\_\_\_\_  
(赞同)

B: \_\_\_\_\_  
(反对)

2) Everyone should try his best to help others.

A: \_\_\_\_\_  
(赞同)

B: \_\_\_\_\_  
(反对)

3) Young people should always give their seats to the old on a bus.

A: \_\_\_\_\_  
(赞同)

B: \_\_\_\_\_  
(反对)



4) Smoking is harmful to our health. (Smoking is cool.)

A: \_\_\_\_\_  
(赞同)

B: \_\_\_\_\_  
(反对)



## Writing

### 名片

名片 (Name Card) 的主要功能是传递个人身份信息, 包括以下内容: 公司名称、本人姓名、职位、职称、公司地址、邮政编码、电话号码、传真号码、电子邮箱。

最上栏是公司名称, 一般要求写全称, 须大写, 公司图形标志设置在左上角或右上角; 地名的写法遵循从小地名到大地名的顺序, 一般为门牌号—街道名—城市名—省—邮编—国家 (门牌号与街道号不分开写, 必须在同一行, 不可断行); 联系方式常用缩略词: Add. (地址)、Tel. (电话)、E-mail (电子邮箱)、O. (办公室)、H. (宅)、P.C. (邮编)、Fax. (传真)。

**Model:**

郑州假日酒店

张明 经理

电话: (0371) 665200xx 传真: (0371)665200xx

地址: 中国河南郑州文化路102号 邮编: 450000

电子邮箱: Zhangming@126.com

Zhengzhou Holiday Hotel

Zhang Ming

Manager

Add.: 102 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou Henan, 450000, P.R.C

Tel.: (0371) 665200xx Fax: (0371)665200xx

E-mail: Zhangming@126.com

**Exercise:**

仿照样例, 根据以下内容写出英文名片。

河南瑞特公司

李华 经理

电话: 0371-63790590 传真: 0371-666611xx

地址: 中国河南省郑州市博颂路6号 邮编: 450011

电子邮箱: lihua@hotmail.com

## Grammar

### 动词的-ing形式 (二)

动词的-ing形式除在句中作主语、宾语、表语外, 还可作定语、宾语补语、状语等。

#### I. 作定语

1. 单一的动词-ing形式作定语通常放在名词之前。

a swimming pool (游泳池), a washing machine (洗衣机), a sleeping boy (正在睡觉的男孩), boiling water (沸水)。

2. 动词-ing形式的短语作定语通常放在被修饰的名词之后, 相当于定语从句。

Do you know the man standing at the gate (who is standing at the gate)? 你认识站在门口的那个人吗?

The girl wearing a red dress (who wears a red dress) is my roommate. 穿红裙子的姑娘是我的室友。

#### II. 作宾语补语

动词-ing形式在see, hear, watch, notice, keep, get, find, have, feel等动词后作宾语补语。

I saw Mr. White playing the piano. 我看见怀特先生正在弹钢琴。

She heard someone singing in the next room. 她听见有人在隔壁房间唱歌。  
I watched him leaving the room. 我看着他离开了房间。

### III. 作状语

1. 动词的-ing形式作时间状语。

Seeing Tom, I couldn't help thinking of his brother. 看见汤姆时, 我不禁想起了他哥哥。  
分词在句中作时间状语时, 前面一般可加when或while, 如:

When crossing street, you must be careful. 过马路时, 你一定要小心。

While driving to work, he listens to music. 他在开车去上班的时候, 听音乐。

2. 动词的-ing形式作原因状语。

Being ill, he didn't go to school yesterday. 因为生病, 他昨天没去上学。

Not knowing what to do, he asked his teacher for help. 因为不知道该怎么办, 他去向老师求助。

3. 动词的-ing形式作方式或伴随状语。

Mary stood at the school gate waiting for Betty. 玛丽站在校门口等贝蒂。

John came over holding a book in his hand. 约翰手里拿着书过来了。



### Practice of Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

- 1) There is a \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) pool in our school.
- 2) We can see cars \_\_\_\_\_ (run) along the street.
- 3) This is a very \_\_\_\_\_ (move) story.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in London, she learned a lot about English people.
- 5) Who is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) over there?
- 6) Not \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, he had to give up the idea of buying a car.
- 7) He is busy (in) \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) tomorrow's history exam.
- 8) When she got into the classroom, she found them \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
- 9) He sat there \_\_\_\_\_ (read).
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (think) we were lost, he offered to show us the way.



### New Words and Expressions

president /'prezɪdənt/ *n.* 总统; (大学) 校长; 董事长; 总裁

inventor /ɪn'ventə(r)/ *n.* 发明家

artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ *n.* 艺术家, 美术家

musician /mju:'zɪʃən/ *n.* 音乐家

founder /'faʊndə/ *n.* 创始人

Microsoft *n.* 美国微软公司

middle-class /'mɪdl'kla:s/ *adj.* 中产阶级的

Cape Town 开普敦

Africa /'æfrɪkə/ *n.* 非洲

receptionist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ *n.* 接待员

headwaiter *n.* (服务员) 领班

decided /dɪ'saɪdɪd/ *adj.* 明确的; 坚决的; 果断的

Sydney /'sɪdnɪ/ *n.* 悉尼 (澳大利亚城市)

Athens /'æθɪnz/ *n.* 雅典 (希腊首都)

accident /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* 意外事故, 横祸

qualify /'kwɒlɪfaɪ/ *v.* 取得资格, 有资格

qualify for (使) 有……资格

knock /nɒk/ *v.* 碰撞, 相撞, 敲

knock down 撞倒

motorcycle /'məʊtəsaɪkl/ *n.* 摩托车

attempt /ə'tempt/ *v. & n.* 企图, 试图

attempt to 试图, 企图

knee /ni:/ *n.* 膝, 膝盖

insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ *v.* 插入

*n.* 插入物

metal /'metl/ *n.* 金属

rod /rɒd/ *n.* 杆, 棒

broken /'brəʊkən/ *adj.* 断掉的, 打破的

recall /rɪ'kɔ:l/ *v.* 回想起, 恢复

*n.* 回忆

teammate *n.* 队友

comfort /'kʌmfət/ *v.* 安慰

*n.* 舒适, 安慰

pity /'pɪtɪ/ *n.* 同情, 怜悯

misfortune /mɪs'fɜ:tʃən/ *n.* 灾难, 灾祸, 不幸 (的事)

freestyle /'fri:staɪl/ *n.* 自由式

Commonwealth /'kɒmənwelθ/ *n.* 联邦, 共和国

mark /mɑ:k/ *v.* 做标记

*n.* 标志, 标牌

amputee /,æmpju'ti:/ *n.* 被截肢的人

modern /'mɒdən/ *adj.* 现代 (式) 的, 近代的

era /'ɪərə/ *n.* 时代, 年代

race /reɪs/ *v.* 比赛

final /'faɪnəl/ *n.* 决赛

*adj.* 最后的

able-bodied 体格健全的, 强壮的

hardly /'hɑ:dlɪ/ *adv.* 几乎没有, 简直不  
beat /bi:t/ *vt.* (beat; beaten) 击败; 胜过  
goal /gəʊl/ *n.* 目标  
indeed /ɪn'di:d/ *adv.* 的确, 真正地  
inspire /ɪn'spaɪə/ *v.* 激发, 使……感动  
debut /'debju:/ *n.* 初次登场

## ➡ Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

\_\_\_\_\_

From this unit you have also learned

- ◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

## ➡ Learning Tips

Where there's a will, there's a way. 有志者, 事竟成。

God helps those who help themselves. 天道酬勤。

Nothing seek, nothing find. 没有追求就没有收获。

Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind on it. 世上无难事, 只怕有心人。

Rome was not built in a day. 冰冻三尺, 非一日之寒。

No pains, no gains. 不劳无获。

All things are difficult before they are easy. 凡事必先难后易。

So said, so done. 说到做到。




# III ➔ An English Song

orchids  
with XP

## Love Is Blue 蓝色的爱

by Andy Williams  
杨波译配



1=G 3 — 2. 1 | 7 6 5 — | 6 1 7 1. 6 |  
Blue. blue. my world is blue. Blue is my world now  
蓝， 蓝， 世 界 真 蓝， 没 有 了 你， 这

5 6 5 3 — | 3 — 2. 1 | 7 6 5 — |  
I'm with out you. Grey, grey, my life is grey,  
世 界 变 蓝。 暗， 暗， 生 活 灰 暗，

6 1 7 1. 6 | #5 #4 5 6 — | 6 — — — 0 ||  
Cold is my heart since you went a - way.  
自 你 走 后 我 心 已 冷 淡。

转1=E 前8=后1  
3 — 4 — | 5 — — 3 1 | 6 — 6 — |  
When we met, how the bright sun  
相 逢 时， 阳 光 多 灿  
5 — — 0 ||  
shone!  
灿 烂！

# Unit 9

## Transportation

### ➡ Warming Up

Look at the pictures of different forms of transportation. Write their names under each picture. Words given below may help you.

bus taxi train plane light rail ship motorbike subway car jeep bike E-bike



## Reading

### Transportation in Beijing

Beijing is a transportation hub and has a well laid out network of roads, railways and a major airport. It has convenient transportation links, extending in all directions.

#### Train:

Beijing is easily accessible by train from all parts of China. The entire city has several stations, spreading out across Beijing.

#### Airport:

There are three airports in Beijing. They are Beijing Capital International Airport, Nanyuan Airport and Xijiao Airport. Beijing Capital International Airport is the largest airport in China. It is located in the northeast of Beijing, about 25 kilometers away from the center of the city. It is not only an air gateway of Beijing and a window for international communication, but also a center for China civil aviation network, playing an important role as a large-scale international airport.

#### Subway:

The fastest way of public transportation is subway and city light rail, which run at an interval of 3 to 5 minutes. There are 7 subways, and they are called Line 1 ( Tian'anmen square is one of stops), Line 2 (Round Line), Line 5, Line 10, Line 13, Batong Line (to Tongzhou) and the Airport Line. Line 10 connects to the Airport Line. And the subways work from 5:30 to 23:00. And the cost of a ticket is RMB 2 yuan.

#### Bus:

Public bus is the cheapest and the second most significant means of transportation in the city. Generally, the buses work from 5:00 or 5:30 to 22:00 or 24:00. The frequency of departure varies on different routes. Usually, every 5 or 10 minutes, there will be one bus. Also, at night, there are night buses. The Public Transportation Card can also be used in the subways and city rails.

#### Taxi:

Another way of public transportation is taxi. The basic cost is 10 yuan (within 3km) in the day and it is 11 yuan at night. One can



book a taxi in advance to make the visit convenient and tension free.

Tour Bus:

In Beijing, there is a kind of tour bus, and the names of all these buses begin with “tour”. Every day, they start at 6:00, and come back at 17:35. Mainly, they go to some scenic spots in the suburbs.

## Notes to the Text

1. Beijing is a transportation hub and has a well laid out network of roads, railways and a major airport. 北京是一个交通枢纽，有完善的公路、铁路和大的机场（组成的）交通网络。

lay out “布置，安排”。又如：This is a well laid out magazine. 这是一本设计精美的杂志。

2. It has convenient transportation links, extending in all directions. 这个城市交通便利，四通八达。

extending in all directions “延伸到各个方向”，动词-ing形式作状语。又如：He stood under the tree, talking with his friend. 他站在树下，正和朋友聊天。

in all directions “各个方向，各处”。又如：When the police arrived, the crowd went away in all directions. 警察一到，人群就朝四面八方走了。

3. Beijing is easily accessible by train from all parts of China. 在全国各地乘火车去北京都很便捷。

from all parts of China “来自全国各地”。又如：The students in our class are from all parts of China. 我们班的学生来自全国各地。

4. The entire city has a number of stations, spreading out across Beijing. 整个城市许多火车站分布在北京各处。

a number of “许多、大量”（后接可数名词的复数）。又如：There were a number of people there. 那里有很多人。

spread out “散布、展开”。又如：The bird spread out its wings. 那只鸟张开了翅膀。

5. It is not only an air gateway of Beijing and a window for international communication, but also a center for China civil aviation network, playing an important role as a large-scale international airport. 它不仅是北京的空中门户和国际交流窗口，而且也是国内航空网络的中心，作为大型国际机场发挥着重要作用。

play an important role “起重要作用，扮演重要角色”。又如：Our monitor played an important role in our class. 我们的班长在班上发挥重要作用。

6. Line 10 connects to the Airport Line. 10号线路与机场线路相连。

connect to ... “连接……，相连……”。又如：The tape recorder is connected to a loudspeaker. 录音机与扬声器相连接。

7. Public bus is the cheapest and the second most significant means of transportation in the city. 公交车是这个城市的第二重要的交通方式，也是最便宜的。

means这里相当于way。

8. One can book a taxi in advance to make the visit convenient and tension free. 人们可以提前预定出租车, 使旅途变得方便而又轻松。

in advance “提前,预先”。又如: You'd better book your room in advance when you go to other places. 当你去外地时, 最好提前订房。

9. In Beijing, there is a kind of tour bus, and the names of all these buses begin with “tour”. 在北京有一种旅游公交车, 它们的名字都是以“旅游”开头的。

begin with ... “以……为开头, 开始于……”。又如: The word “flower” begins with “f”. 单词 “flower” 是以字母f开头的。

## Post-Reading

### I . Reading Comprehension

1. Decide whether the following statements are true ( T ) or False ( F ) according to the text.

- ( ) 1) Beijing city has convenient transportation links, extending in all directions.
- ( ) 2) Beijing Capital International Airport is the second largest airport in China.
- ( ) 3) There are 10 subways in Beijing.
- ( ) 4) The buses usually work from 5:00 or 5:30 to 22:00 or 24:00.
- ( ) 5) Tour buses start at 6:00 and come back at 18:35 every day.

2. Complete the following statements with the words or expressions in the text.

- 1) Beijing is a \_\_\_\_\_ and has a well laid out network of roads, railways and a major \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The airport is not only an \_\_\_\_\_ of Beijing and a window for international communication, but also a \_\_\_\_\_ for China civil aviation network.
- 3) The fastest way of public transportation is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Public bus is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the second most significant means of transportation in the city.
- 5) In Beijing, there is a kind of tour bus, and the names of all these buses begin with “\_\_\_\_\_”.

### II . Practice of Words and Expressions

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

a number of    spread out    at high speed    be located in    be used  
in all directions    in advance    scenic spot    begin with    play an important role



- 1) Dick, \_\_\_\_\_ a map, please.
- 2) The Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ the north of China.
- 3) There were enemies \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) You'd better book a ticket \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The English alphabet (字母表) \_\_\_\_\_ "A" and ends with "Z".
- 6) The wood will \_\_\_\_\_ to build houses.
- 7) Why did Mike drive home \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) He told me he \_\_\_\_\_ in the TV play.
- 9) Can you tell me something about \_\_\_\_\_ in Henan Province?
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ the visitors come to visit the Great Wall every year.

## Integrating Skills



### Listening

A foreign visitor is going to visit the Great Wall. Now he is asking a tour guide for help. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

(At a tour bus stop)

**Foreign Visitor:** Hello! I'm going to visit the Great Wall. \_\_\_\_\_, please?

**Tour Guide:** Yes, of course. Come on, join us. We are leaving for \_\_\_\_\_.

**Foreign Visitor:** Thanks!

(One hour later, they get to the Great Wall)

**Tour Guide:** Look! This is the Great Wall. It's one of the world's \_\_\_\_\_ wonders. Do you know a very famous saying about it?

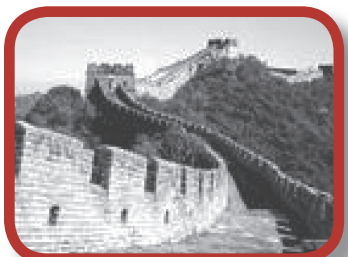
**Foreign Visitor:** Yes. He who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Tour Guide:** Yes, some travelers always visit the Great Wall first. The Wall which we can see now was rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty in the \_\_\_\_\_ century. It extends from Shanhaiguan Pass to Jiayuguan Pass in Gansu Province. Its total length is \_\_\_\_\_ 6,500 kilometers.

**Foreign Visitor:** \_\_\_\_\_! It's really one of the great creations (创造) of the ancient Chinese people.

**Tour Guide:** In 1987 it was listed by the UNESCO (联合国教科文组织) as a World Heritage Site.

**Foreign Visitor:** \_\_\_\_\_ your guiding. Bye-bye!







## Speaking

### Asking for Help and Possible Response ( 请求帮助及应答 )

#### Some useful expressions:

Asking for Help	Possible Response
Excuse me, could you do/help me ... , please?	Yes. ...
打扰了, 你能做/帮我……好吗?	好。
Sorry to trouble you, but could you (do) ... ? /	Yes, of course.
Could you do me a favor?	行, 当然可以。
May I ask you a favor (to do) ... ?	Sorry, I do not know ... / I am busy now.
对不起, 打扰了, 你能 (做) ... 好吗/帮个忙/	不好意思, 我不知道……/我在忙。
(做……) 好吗?	
Please give / pass me ...	Here you are.
请你/递给我……好吗?	给你。

#### 1. Study and read the model first, then act out with your partner.

##### Model:

**Fred:** Excuse me, Mary. Can you tell me how to get to the nearest post office, please?

**Mary:** Well, it is not far from here.

**Fred:** How can I get there?

**Mary:** Go straight along this road. Turn left at the second crossing and walk only one block ahead to a bus stop. The post office is just next to the bus stop. You can't miss it.

**Fred:** Thanks a lot.

**Mary:** You're welcome.



#### 2. Work in pairs. Make dialogues with your partner, according to the map and the information given.

Excuse me,	is there ... near here?	a bookstore
	where is ...	the hospital
	can/could you tell me how I can get to ... /how to get to ... /where is	the bank
	the way to ... /where ... is	the police station
	does this bus/subway go to ...	
Yes, you can	go straight along/down this street, then turn right/left at the crossing/ the corner of the street.	
	turn right/left at the second crossing/the traffic light.	
	take the first turning left, then turn right/left at the end of the road.	

The bookstore is at the end of the Main Street. It is on the right.



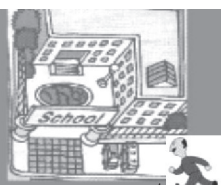
bookstore

Green



fruit shop

School



Start

The hospital is at the corner of the Main Street and the Green Avenue. It is across from the fruit shop.



bank

Avenue

hospital



post office

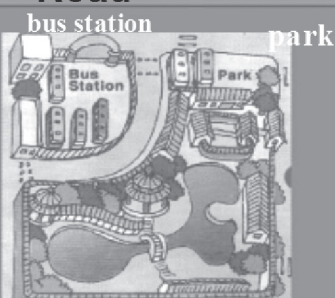
Park

Road

The police station is on the Park Road. It is next to the bus station.



police station



bus station

park

### Practice:

1) How to get to the nearest bookstore?

A: Excuse me, is there a bookstore near here, please?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Thank you. Just one more question. Can I take a bus to get there?

B: Of course. No. 6 bus just goes there.

A: Oh, yes. Thanks a lot.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

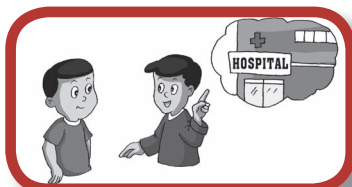


2) How to get to the hospital?

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_. The policeman is over there. You can ask him for help.

A: OK. Thank you all the same.



3) How to get to the police station?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





## Writing

### 表 格

表格 (Form) 是用列表的形式将文字或数字排列出来, 以最简洁的方式获得一目了然的效果, 是应用文最广泛的应用文体之一。表格有多种类型, 如登记表、调查表、简历表、申请表等。

#### Model:

Fill in the form of booking a plane ticket online according to the information given below.

内容要求, 往返机票 (Round trip); 出发城市, 郑州; 出发时间 (Depart), 2013年10月1日上午9点; 目的城市, 北京; 返回时间 (Return), 2013年10月4日下午3点; 乘客类型 (Passenger type), 成人 (Adult); 乘客人数 (Number of passengers), 1; 舱位等级, 经济舱; 航空公司, 不限 (No Preference)。

The image shows a screenshot of the Ctrip.com flight booking interface. The form is titled 'ctrip.com 携程旅行网'. It has tabs for 'HOME' and 'FLIGHTS'. Under 'FLIGHTS', there are sub-tabs for 'Hotels', 'Packages', and 'Cars'. The 'FLIGHTS' tab is selected. The form includes radio buttons for 'DOMESTIC' (selected) and 'International'. There are also radio buttons for 'One way', 'ROUND TRIP' (selected), and '2 destinations'. The 'From' field is 'Zhengzhou' and the 'To' field is 'Beijing'. The 'Depart' field is 'Oct-1-2013' and the 'Return' field is 'Oct-3-2013'. The 'Passenger type' is 'Adult' and the 'Number of passengers' is '1'. The 'Class' is 'Economy' (selected) and the 'Airline' is 'No preference'. A 'Find' button is at the bottom.

#### Exercise:

Fill in the form of booking a plane ticket online according to the information given below.

内容要求, 单程机票 (One Way); 出发城市, 北京; 出发时间 (Depart), 2013年5月1日上午10点; 目的城市, 广州; 乘客类型 (Passenger type), 成人 (Adult); 乘客人数 (Number of passengers), 5; 舱位等级, 经济舱; 航空公司, 不限 (No Preference)。

中文版

HOME

FLIGHTS

FLIGHTS

Hotels

Packages

Cars

DOMESTIC

ONE WAY

International

Round trip

2 destinations

From

To

Depart

mm-dd-yyyy

Any

Passenger type

Number of passengers

Adult

5

Class

Economy

Business

First class

Airline

No preference

Find

## Grammar

### 过去分词的用法

过去分词属于非谓语动词，由动词原形+ed 构成，在句中起形容词或副词的作用，可以单独或以短语的形式作表语、定语、状语、宾语补语等。

#### I. 作表语

The girls were very excited. 姑娘们非常激动。

He is retired. 他已退休。

The library is now closed. 图书馆现在关门了。

#### II. 作定语

1. 单个过去分词用作定语，常置于其所修饰的名词之前。

Look at the broken glasses. 看看那些破杯子。

We are going to visit the wounded persons. 我们打算去看望伤员。

2. 过去分词短语用作定语时，一般置于其所修饰的名词之后，其意义相当于一个定语从句，但较从句简洁，多用于书面语中。

The concert given by their friends (which/that was given by their friends) was very successful. 他们朋友举行的音乐会大为成功。

What's the language spoken in Switzerland? 在瑞士说什么语言？

### III. 作状语

Written in a hurry, this article was not so good! 因为写得匆忙, 这篇文章不是很好。

Given another hour, I can work out this problem. 再给一个小时, 我能把这个问题解决。

Seen from the top of the hill, the city looks more beautiful to us. 从山顶看城市, 城市显得更漂亮。

### IV. 作宾语补语

过去分词常用在have, make, let, keep, see, watch, look at, hear, feel, notice, find 等动词后, 作宾语补语。

I heard the song sung in English. 我听到有人用英语唱过这首歌。

He found his hometown greatly changed. 他发现他的家乡变化很大。

I'll have my hair cut tomorrow. 明天我要理发。

### 动词的-ing形式与过去分词的区别

动词的-ing形式和过去分词的主要区别在于: 动词的-ing表示主动和进行, 过去分词表示被动和完成。如:

{ developing countries (发展中国家)	{ boiling water (沸水)
{ developed countries (发达国家)	{ boiled water (开水)

作表语 { The film is really exciting. 这部电影真的很激动人心。  
I am excited about it. 这件事使我兴奋不已。

作定语 { The young boy sitting between my sister and my brother is Jack. 坐在我姐姐和哥哥之间的是杰克。  
The book bought by my sister is worth reading. 我姐姐买的那本书值得一读。

作宾补 { Don't keep him standing in rain. 别让他在雨中站着。  
He found his bike lost. 他发现他的自行车被偷了。

作状语 { Hearing the news, they all jumped with joy. 听到这个消息, 他们都高兴地跳了起来。  
Followed by his friend, he went to the railway station. 他朋友跟着他去了火车站。



## Practice of Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the blanks.

- ( ) 1) \_\_\_\_\_ from the hill, the city is beautiful.  
A. See                      B. Sees                      C. Seeing                      D. Seen
- ( ) 2) He had his leg \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. breaking                      B. broken                      C. breaks                      D. broke
- ( ) 3) The boy \_\_\_\_\_ a picture near the lake is my deskmate.  
A. draw                      B. drew                      C. drawing                      D. drawn
- ( ) 4) I think French is \_\_\_\_\_ and I feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bore; bored                      B. boring; bored                      C. bored; bore                      D. bored; boring
- ( ) 5) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window, I saw a girl in the street.  
A. Looking                      B. look                      C. to look                      D. looked
- ( ) 6) I have a TV set \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
A. make                      B. made                      C. making                      D. to make
- ( ) 7) There is something \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.  
A. fly                      B. flies                      C. flying                      D. flied
- ( ) 8) They are studying in the classroom, \_\_\_\_\_ for the final exam.  
A. preparing                      B. prepared                      C. prepare                      D. prepares
- ( ) 9) \_\_\_\_\_ more water, the fish wouldn't die.  
A. Give                      B. Gave                      C. Given                      D. Giving
- ( ) 10) \_\_\_\_\_ ill, he can't go to school.  
A. Be                      B. Been                      C. Being                      D. To be



## New Words and Expressions

transportation /ˌtrænsˈpɔːtɪʃən/ *n.* 交通, 运输

hub /hʌb/ *n.* 枢纽, 中心

lay out 有计划地安排, 布置, 设计 (常用于被动语态)

network /ˈnetwɜːk/ *n.* 网络, 网状物

railway /ˈreɪlweɪ/ *n.* 铁道, 铁路

convenient /kənˈviːnjənt/ *adj.* 便利的, 方便的

extend /ɪksˈtend/ *v.* 扩展, 展开

direction /dɪˈrekʃən/ *n.* 方向, 方位

in all directions 四面八方; 各方面

accessible /əkˈsesəbl/ *adj.* 交通方便的

entire /ɪnˈtaɪə/ *adj.* 整个的, 全部的

station /ˈsteɪʃən/ *n.* 站

spread /spred/ *v.* 伸展, 展开

spread out 扩展, 展开



locate /ləʊ'keɪt/ *v.* 位于

gateway /'ɡeɪtweɪ/ *n.* 通道, 关口

communication /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 交流

civil /'sɪvəl/ *adj.* 国内的

aviation /,eɪvɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 航空

role /rəʊl/ *n.* 角色, 任务

large-scale 大型的, 大规模的

subway /'sʌbweɪ/ *n.* 地铁

rail /reɪl/ *n.* 铁轨

light rail 轻轨

interval /'ɪntəvəl/ *n.* 间隔, 间歇

square /skweə/ *n.* 广场

round line 环线

cost /kɒst/ *n.* 价钱, 成本

*v.* 花费 (金钱、时间、劳力等)

significant /sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/ *adj.* 重大的, 重要的

means /mi:nz/ *n.* 方式, 方法, 手段

generally /'dʒenərəli/ *adv.* 通常, 一般

frequency /'fri:kwənsɪ/ *n.* 频率

departure /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə/ *n.* 出发, 离开

vary /'veəri/ *v.* 不同, 改变

route /ru:t/ *n.* 路线, 路程

mainly /'meɪnli/ *adv.* 主要地

scenic /'si:nɪk/ *adj.* 风景的

spot /spɒt/ *n.* 地点, 场所

scenic spot 风景区, 景点

suburb /'sʌbɜ:b/ *n.* 市郊, 郊区

## Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

From this unit you have also learned

- ◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Tips



No Parking



One Way



Traffic Lights



Parking



No Right Turn



No Left Turn

## An English Song



1=F  $\frac{2}{2}$

### 往日的时光

苏格兰民歌  
彭斯诗

Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And never brought to  
老朋友怎能相忘, 怎能不记心

mind? Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And days of auld lang syne. For  
上? 怎能够忘记老朋友和往日时光! 亲

auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll  
亲的朋友请牢记, 那往日时光。 我

take a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne.  
们为友谊干一杯, 为往日时光。

# Unit 10

## Profession

### ➡ Warming Up

Look at the following pictures and guess who she/he is.



He/She is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reading

### Li Suli



Li Suli was a conductor of No.21 bus in Beijing Bus Company. She has got great achievement in her ordinary post since she began to work in 1981. She considered “to serve people heart and soul” as her motto. She was called “walking stick of the old, eyes of the blind, guide of the people from other places, nurse of the patient, and friend of the passengers”.

No.21 bus starts from Beijing north station to south station, covering ten kilometers, fourteen bus stops. In this ordinary post, Li Suli offered different services to meet the passengers' needs. She helped the old or disabled to get on and off the bus. The passengers from other parts took wrong bus easily or didn't know where to get off, so Ms. Li reminded them in time. Ms. Li always put little cotton cushions in her drawer, which were prepared for little children and the old.

Ms. Li showed her serving skills in her work. Once when she was checking tickets, a young fellow pretended to search his ticket in all his pockets and didn't find it. She judged that he didn't buy a ticket and said, “You maybe can't find your ticket now and buy another one, please. If you can find it, and you don't have to buy a ticket next time”. The fellow felt sorry, took out two yuan and said, “I didn't buy a ticket just now. This is my fault. I apologize to you. I will accept punishment.” Ms. Li recalled after that and said, “Everyone has self-respect. So we should serve the passengers not only with care but also with skills.”

Li Suli brought sweet smile, warm words, good service and deep concern to people. She was called “the People's Daughter.” She said, “I'm proud of my profession. I'm proud of my post. It is my profession that gives me a chance to give my love to people every day and makes me very happy. I always belong to my passengers.”



## Notes to the Text

1. She has got great achievement in her ordinary post since she began to work in 1981. 她自从1981年参加工作以来，在平凡的岗位上已经取得了伟大的功绩。

since “自从……以来”（与主句中的现在完成时态或过去时态连用）。又如：Where have you been since I last saw you? 自从我上次见到你以后，你到哪儿去了？

2. She considered “to serve people heart and soul” as her motto. 她把“全心全意为人民服务”作为自己的座右铭。

heart and soul “全心全意地”。又如: He devotes himself heart and soul to his work. 他全心全意地致力于工作。

3. She was called “walking stick of the old”. 她被誉为“老人的拐杖”。

walking stick “拐杖, 手杖”, 动词-ing形式作定语。又如: a swimming pool 游泳池。

4. No.21 bus starts from Beijing north station to south station, covering ten kilometers, fourteen bus stops. 21路公共汽车北起北京北站, 南到北京南站, 沿线10公里、途经14个车站。

covering ten kilometers, fourteen bus stops, 动词-ing形式短语作状语, cover意为“走(一段路程)”。又如: By sunset we had covered thirty miles. 到日落的时候, 我们已走了30英里路。

5. In this ordinary post, Li Suli offered different services to meet the passengers' needs. 在这个平凡的岗位上, 李素丽提供不同的服务来满足乘客的需求。

in one's post “在……的工作岗位上”。又如: He did well in his post. 他在他的岗位上干得很好。

6. Ms Li always put a little cotton cushions in her drawer, which were prepared for little children and the old. 李素丽售票台的抽屉里总是放着小棉垫, 那是她为小孩和老人准备的。

prepare for ... “为……做准备”。又如: We are preparing for the final exam. 我们正在为期末考试做准备。

the old “老人”, “定冠词+某些形容词”表示一类人。又如: the young 年轻人, the poor 穷人。

7. Once when she was checking tickets, a young fellow pretended to search his ticket in all his pockets and didn't find it. 一次当她检票时, 一个小伙子假装在兜里找票, 没找到。

pretend to do ... “假装做……”。又如: He pretended to know nothing. 他假装一无所知。

8. The fellow felt sorry, took out two yuan and said, “I didn't buy a ticket just now. This is my fault. I apologize to you. I will accept punishment.” 小伙子感到不好意思, 拿出两元钱说: “刚才我没买票, 是我的错。我向你道歉, 我愿意接受惩罚。”

take out “拿出, 取出”。又如: I took out my book from my bag. 我从书包里取出我的书。

apologize to ... (for ...) “(因……)向……道歉”。又如: I apologize to you for not being able to meet you at the railway station on time. 我因未能按时到车站接你向你道歉。

9. I'm proud of my post. 我为我的职业自豪。

be proud of ... “为……自豪、骄傲”。又如: He is proud of his new car. 他为他的新车而颇觉得意。

10. I always belong to my passengers. 我永远属于我的乘客。

belong to ... “属于……”。又如: These books belong to me. 这些书是我的。



## ➡ Post-Reading

### I . Reading Comprehension

Complete the following statements with the words or expressions in the text.

- 1) Li Suli is a \_\_\_\_\_ of No.21 bus.
- 2) She takes “\_\_\_\_\_” as her motto.
- 3) In this ordinary post, Li Suli offered different services to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) She helped \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to get on and get off the bus.
- 5) Ms. Li said, “Everyone has \_\_\_\_\_. So we should serve the passengers not only with care but also with \_\_\_\_\_.”
- 6) She has brought \_\_\_\_\_, warm words, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to people.
- 7) She was called “\_\_\_\_\_.”

### II . Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

in one's post    heart and soul    since    prepare for    take out  
pretend to    apologize to    belong to    be proud of    meet

- 1) “Please \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of paper,” said the teacher.
- 2) Parents shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ children's all needs.
- 3) They haven't met \_\_\_\_\_ the party last year.
- 4) He serves people \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_, he makes great contribution to the company.
- 6) These books \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.
- 7) You must \_\_\_\_\_ your sister.
- 8) We \_\_\_\_\_ our motherland.
- 9) When I got home, my mother was \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.
- 10) He \_\_\_\_\_ read when his mother came in.

2. Complete the following passage with the words or expressions in the text.

Li Suli is a \_\_\_\_\_ of No.21 bus in \_\_\_\_\_ Bus Company. She has got great achievement in her ordinary \_\_\_\_\_ since she began to work in 1981. She served the passengers



not only with \_\_\_\_\_ but also with \_\_\_\_\_.” She brought \_\_\_\_\_ smile, warm words, \_\_\_\_\_ service and \_\_\_\_\_ concern to people. She was called “the People’s \_\_\_\_\_.” She said, “I’m proud of my \_\_\_\_\_, I’m \_\_\_\_\_ my post. It is my profession that gives me the \_\_\_\_\_ to give my love to people every day and makes me \_\_\_\_\_.”

## Integrating Skills



### Listening

Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

A: May I have your resume, please?

B: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Do you like a job as a salesman?

B: Yes. I am \_\_\_\_\_ in “Marketing”.

A: Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_ about it?

B: As a matter of fact, I once worked as a \_\_\_\_\_ two years ago.

A: How long have you been as a salesman?

B: About \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Have you the special training?

B: Yes. I actually received that kind of \_\_\_\_\_ when I was in school.

A: Oh, that’s the best.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ will I know your decision?

A: We will notify (通知) you of our decision \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Thank you. Goodbye.



### Speaking

## Asking for and Offering Information (询问和提供信息)

Some useful expressions:

Asking for Information	Offering Information
1) Can/Could you tell me something about ... ? 你能告诉我关于……	1) Certainly, what would you like to know? 当然可以, 您想知道什么?
2) Please tell me ... 请告诉我……	2) Go ahead, please ... 请继续讲……
3) May I ask you a question? 我能问你一个问题吗?	3) Em ... go along the street, and turn left ... 沿着这条街走, 向左拐……
4) Excuse me, how can I get to the Public Park? 打扰了, 请问去人民公园怎么走?	4) It’s next to ... /near ... across from ... 它在……的隔壁/附近/对面。

Follow the model and make a new dialogue with your partner.

Model:

A: Applicant (求职者) B: Interviewer (面试者)

A: Good morning, Sir.

B: Good morning. Welcome to our company.

A: Thank you sir! I am so glad to be here.

B: May I have your name, please?

A: My name is Li Lei.

B: What kind of job would you like to take?

A: I prefer a part-time job as a typist. I used to work as a typist.

B: When do you have spare time?

A: On weekends. And I can work overtime.

B: We just need a typist now.

A: Thank you. It's what I am looking for!



## Writing

### 英文求职信和个人履历表的书写格式

求职信 (Application Letter) 是应聘者为了获得某一职位, 尤其是获得面试机会的信件。求职信的核心是要强调应聘者的求职动机、个人能力及从事所申请职位所具有的特长和能力。内容要求如下。

1. 称呼 (Salutation): 如 Dear Sir or Madam, Dear Manager 等。

2. 主体 (Body): 通常分为三部分。首先, 写明求职信息的来源、应聘职位。其次, 介绍自己个人基本情况, 如姓名、学历、工作经历、爱好、特长等, 尤其与应征职位有关的训练或教育科目、工作经验或特殊技能等。最后, 表达工作决心及盼望对方给予答复, 或盼望得到面试的机会。

3. 结尾 (Conclusion): 一般写上 Yours sincerely, Yours truly, Yours, 然后在下方签名。如:

Li Ping 或 Yours Truly,

Li Ping

4. 附件 (Enclosed): 毕业证书、资格证书、获奖证书, 通常附于求职信后。

样例:

杨梅, 从网上得知某公司欲招聘数名营销员, 请给该公司写一份求职信, 并附上个人简历表。个人资料如下。

1. 简历: 姓名, 杨梅; 年龄, 22岁; 身高, 1.60米; 2001—2004年就读于郑州第二中学; 2007年毕业于河南省商务学校, 电子商务专业; 2007—2008年在郑州百货商店, 营销员; 2008至今在大华公司, 打字员。

2. 特长: 善于与人沟通。

3. 联系方式: 电话, 138××××××××; 邮箱, yangmei2008@126.com。

**Model:**

Dear Sir,

I learned from the Internet that your company wanted to hire some salesmen. I'm interested in this job very much. I'd like to get this job. Now I'd like to introduce myself to you. My name is Yang Mei. I'm 22 years old. I'm 160 cm tall. I graduated from Henan Business Vocational School in 2007. My major is E-commerce. I have been a salesgirl for a year in Zhengzhou Department Store. I'm easy-going and good at communicating with others.

If I get the job, I'll work hard and try to be a good salesman.

My telephone number is 138×××××××× and my e-mail address is yangmei2008@126.com.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours Truly,  
Yang Mei

With my resume enclosed.

## 个人简历表

个人简历表 (Resume) 是用表格的形式提供个人学习、工作经历的一种应用性文体。它通常附于求职信后, 一般不能单独使用, 通常包括以下四个方面的内容。

1. 个人信息 (Personal Details): 包括姓名、年龄、婚姻状况、国籍、地址、联系方式等。

2. 教育背景 (Education): 接受学校教育的起止时间, 主修的专业或课程及获得的学业证等。

3. 工作经历 (Work Experience): 所从事过的兼职或专职工作。

4. 其他情况 (Other Information): 兴趣、爱好及相关的资质证明材料。

**Model:**

Personal Resume			
<b>Name</b>	Yang Mei	<b>Sex</b>	Female
<b>Date of Birth:</b>	Nov. 5, 1987	<b>Place of Birth</b>	Zhengzhou, China
<b>Height</b>	160cm	<b>Marital State</b>	Single/Unmarried
<b>Education</b>	2001—2004 Zhengzhou No. 2 Middle School.		
	2004—2007 Henan Business Vocational School, majoring in E-commerce.		
<b>Work Experience</b>	2007—2008 work as a salesgirl in Zhengzhou Department Store.		
	2008—present work as a typist in Dahua Company.		
<b>Phone Number :</b> 138××××××××		<b>E-mail :</b> yangmei2008@126.com	

**Exercise:**

Write a application letter and a personal resume according to the given or your own information.

你叫李平，你从报纸上得知某公司欲招聘一名销售部经理，请你给该公司写一份求职信，你的个人资料如下。

1. 简历：姓名，李平；1984年8月10日生；籍贯，河南开封；身高，1.80米；未婚；2003年毕业于河南职业学校，市场营销专业（Marketing），毕业至今从事营销员工作6年，有一年的营销主管(marketing director)经验。

2. 技能：能熟练运用Office 2007办公软件，取得国家计算机二级等级证书(National Computer Rank Exam 2); 英语取得国家公共英语三级等级证书(English—Pet-3)。

3. 联系方式：Tel, 138××××××××××; E-mail, liping2009@163.com。

Application Letter

Personal Resume

Name		Sex	
Date of Birth:		Place of Birth	
Height		Marital State	
Graduated School		Major	
Skills			
Work Experience			
Phone Number :	E-mail :		

## 情态动词

情态动词 (Modal Verb) 表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度, 认为“可能”、“应当”、“必要”等。

情态动词不能单独作谓语, 只能和实义动词一起构成谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化。有些情态动词没有过去式, 如 *must, need, ought to*; 有些有过去式, 如 *can—could, may—might, shall—should, will—would, have to—had to*。

### I. 情态动词的三种结构

1. 肯定句的构成: 主语+情态动词+动词。如:

*I can speak English.* 我会讲英语。

*You may go now.* 你现在可以走了。

2. 否定句的构成: 主语+情态动词+*not*+动词。如:

*He can't be in the reading room.* 他不可能在阅览室。

*She will not stay with me.* 她不愿意和我呆在一起。

3. 疑问句的构成: 情态动词+主语+动词。如:

*May I help you?* 我可以帮帮你吗?

*Could you pass me the pen, please?* 你能递给我那支笔吗?

### II. 情态动词的用法

1. *can, could* 和 *be able to* 可用来表示“能力”、“可能”、“允许”、“请求”。如:

*He could swim when he was five years old.* 他五岁时就会游泳。(表示能力)

*It can't be him.* 不可能是他。(表示可能)

*Can/Could you lend me your bike?* 你能借给我你的自行车吗?(表示请求)

*After finishing this course, he was able to speak French well.* 他学完这门课程后, 他能说法语讲得很好了。(表示能力)

2. *may, might* 可用来表示“许可”、“可能”、“祝愿”。如:

*May I watch TV after supper?* 晚饭后我可以看电视吗?(表示许可)

*The story may/might not be true.* 这个故事可能不是真的。(表示推测性的可能)

*May you succeed!* 祝你成功!(表示祝愿, 此时只能用 *may*)

3. *shall, should* 可用来表示征求对方意见; 表示“劝告”、“建议”, 意思是“应该”。

*Shall we start now?* 我们现在出发吗?(*shall* 用于第一或第三人称, 在疑问句中征求意见)

见)

We should learn how to use computers. 我们应该学学如何使用电脑。(表示建议)

4. will, would 表示“意愿或向对方提出请求、征求意见”。如:

I will accept punishment. 我愿意接受惩罚。(表示意愿)

Will you go with me? 你愿意和我一起去吗?(征求对方意见或提出请求)

Will/Would you please open the door? 请把门打开好吗?(征求对方意见或提出请求, 用 would 语气较委婉)

—Would you like me to help you? 你愿意我来帮你吗?(征求对方意见或提出请求)

—Yes, I'd (would) like to. 是的, 我愿意。(表示意愿)

5. must, have to, ought to 表示“必须”、“不得不”、“应该”。如:

—Must I be home before 6 pm. 我必须下午6点之前到家吗?(表示必须)

—Yes, you must. (肯定回答, 必须, 强调主观看法)

—No, you needn't. (否定回答, 不必)

You mustn't make a lot of noise when someone is sleeping. 有人睡觉时, 禁止制造噪声。  
(mustn't 表示禁止)

—Who is there in the room? 谁在屋里呢?

—It must be my brother. 一定是我弟弟。(在肯定句中, 表示一种肯定的推测)

—It can't be your brother. I saw him go out just now. 不可能是你弟弟。我刚才看见他出去了。

I have to go now. Someone is waiting for me. 我不得不走了, 有人在等我。(客观需要)

You ought to take care of yourself. 你应该照顾好你自己。(应该, 应当, 相当于 should)

Such things ought not to be done. 这些事情不应该做。(应该, 否定缩写成 oughtn't)

6. need, dare 作为情态动词通常用于否定句和疑问句, 表示“需要”, “敢于”。  
如:

—Need I repeat it again? 我需要再重复一遍吗?(需要)

—Yes, you must. 是的, 你必须再重复一遍。

—No, you needn't. 不, 你不必了。

Dare you go there alone at night? 你敢夜里一个人去那儿吗?(敢于)



## Practice of Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the proper modal verbs.

1) —Who is outside? \_\_\_\_\_ it be Xiao Wang?

—No, it \_\_\_\_\_ be him.

2) \_\_\_\_\_ I help you?

3) \_\_\_\_\_ you please tell me the way to the airport?

4) \_\_\_\_\_ I bring the dictionary tomorrow?

5) We \_\_\_\_\_ learn English well in nowadays.

6) \_\_\_\_\_ you be good luck!

7) You \_\_\_\_\_ (not) make much noise in public areas.



8) Jack, I \_\_\_\_\_ go now. My friend must be waiting for me.

9) \_\_\_\_\_ you like another cup of tea?

10) \_\_\_\_\_ you stay alone at night?



## New Words and Expressions

profession /prə'feʃən/ *n.* 职业

conductor /kən'dʌktə/ *n.* 售票员

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n.* 成就, 功绩

ordinary /'ɔ:di'nəri/ *adj.* 平凡的, 普通的

post /pəʊst/ *n.* 职位, 岗位

soul /səʊl/ *n.* 灵魂; 心灵

motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* 座右铭

stick /stɪk/ *n.* 手杖; 棍

blind /blaɪnd/ *adj.* 瞎的; 盲目的

guide /gaɪd/ *n.* 向导, 导游者

passenger /'pæsɪndʒə/ *n.* 乘客, 旅客

offer /'ɒfə/ *vt.* 提供; 出价

meet /mi:t/ *vt.* 满足; 遇见; (迎) 接

disabled /dɪs'eɪb(ə)ld/ *adj.* 伤残的

cotton /'kɒtn/ *n.* 棉花; 棉线

cushion /'kʊʃən/ *n.* 垫子, 软垫

drawer /'drɔ:ə/ *n.* 抽屉

skill /skɪl/ *n.* 技巧, 技能

check /tʃek/ *vt.* 检查, 核对

fellow /'feləʊ/ *n.* 人, 家伙

pretend /pri'tend/ *vt.* 假装, 装扮

pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.* 衣袋, 口袋

judge /dʒʌdʒ/ *vt.* 判断, 断定, 认为

punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/ *n.* 惩罚, 处罚

apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ *v.* 道歉

self-respect /'selfrɪs'pekt/ *n.* 自尊, 自重

sweet /swi:t/ *adj.* 甜的; 美好的

*n.* 糖果

proud /praʊd/ *adj.* 自豪的, 骄傲的

## Summing Up

Write down what you have learned in this unit.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

From this unit you have also learned

- ◆ useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_
- ◆ a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Tips

Li Long—The fires, the ruins, so many times we risked our necks, and so many times we never abandon and give up. He used hope to extend hope, he used life to activate life.

李隆——火场、废墟，有多少次出生入死，就有多少次不离不弃。他用希望扩展希望，用生命激活生命。

Jin Jing—It was a glorious moment! She stopped the brutal violence with weak body, she used a beautiful smile to transfer power.

金晶——那是光荣的一刻！她以柔弱之躯挡住残暴，她用美丽的微笑，传递力量。

Han Huimin—He used people's most simple way to answer the most profound question in life: there's something stronger than the feelings of love, something more magnificent than the palace of marriage, 34 years time, true love never change.

韩惠民——他用百姓最朴素的方式，回答了生活中最为深奥的问题：有比爱情更坚固的情感，有比婚姻更宏伟的殿堂，34年的光阴，不变的是真情。

# An English Song

## 雪 绒 花

1=C  $\frac{3}{4}$

Words by Oscar • Hammerstein 2nd

Music by Richard • Rodgers

3 - 5 | 2 - - | 1 - 5 | 4 - - | 3 - 3 |  
E- del- weiss, E- del- weiss, ev- ery

3 4 5 | 6 - - | 5 - - | 3 - 5 | 2 - - |  
morn-ing you greet me, Small and white,

1 - 5 | 4 - - | 3 - 5 | 5 6 7 | 1 - - |  
clean and bright, you look hap-py to meet

1 - - | 2 0 0 5 5 | 7 6 5 | 3 - 5 | 1 - - |  
me. Bloss- om of snow may you bloom and grow,

6 - 1 | 2 - 1 | 7 - 7 | 5 - - | 3 - 5 |  
bloom and grow for- ev- er. E- del-

2 - - | 1 - 5 | 4 - - | 3 - 5 |  
weiss, E- del- weiss, Bless my

5 6 7 | 1 - - | 1 - 0 || 1 - 0 1 ||  
home-land for- ev- er! ev- er!

## Revision Two

### I . Checkpoints

1. Translate the following useful expressions ( unit 6 ~ 10 ) into Chinese.

do one's best

even if

so that

be harmful to

here and there

by the time

be close to

a number of

be used to do ...

begin with

prepare for ...

belong to

protect against

keep ... separate from

keep ... away from

be forced to

qualify for

insert ... into

in the face of

spread out

in all directions

play an important role

lay out

be proud of

make sure

be free from

account for

be linked to

knock down

set ... record

in one's eyes

be located in

in advance

heart and soul

pretend to do ...

take out

2. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese given in the brackets.

1) He \_\_\_\_\_ (取得……的资格) the football match.

2) We should \_\_\_\_\_ (确保) the lights in our office are turned off when we get off work.

3) Our army must \_\_\_\_\_ (保护) our motherland \_\_\_\_\_ (免受) the enemy's attacks.

4) Smoking \_\_\_\_\_ (对……有害) your health.

5) \_\_\_\_\_ (在我眼里), he is a good student.

6) She showed great courage \_\_\_\_\_ (面对) the danger.

7) There are \_\_\_\_\_ (许多, 大量的) children there.

8) He \_\_\_\_\_ (起重要作用) in the team.

9) "We \_\_\_\_\_ (为……自豪) you", said my friend.

10) I'm so sorry. I must \_\_\_\_\_ (向……道歉) you.

### II .Choose the best answer for each of the blanks.

( ) 1) His hobby is \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.

A. collect

B. collects

C. collected

D. collecting

( ) 2) What he said \_\_\_\_\_ me happy.

A. to make

B. make

C. making

D. made

( ) 3) Did you see the beautiful jewellery \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop window?

A. lay out

B. laid out

C. laying out

D. to lay out

- ( ) 4) His carelessness \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic accident.  
A. lead to                      B. make                      C. resulted in                      D. resulted
- ( ) 5) I heard him \_\_\_\_\_ the piano in the classroom.  
A. to play                      B. plays                      C. playing                      D. played
- ( ) 6) Mike was \_\_\_\_\_ on his way to school.  
A. knocked away                      B. knocked down  
C. knocked off                      D. knocking down
- ( ) 7) A strange idea \_\_\_\_\_ her mind suddenly.  
A. crossed                      B. crossing                      C. across                      D. acrossed
- ( ) 8) We don't know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he has not come yet.  
A. when                      B. which                      C. what                      D. why
- ( ) 9) Girls \_\_\_\_\_ two thirds of the students in my class.  
A. account                      B. account for                      C. account by                      D. account from
- ( ) 10) A \_\_\_\_\_ bottle is lying on the ground.  
A. broke                      B. broken                      C. break                      D. breaking
- ( ) 11) His fear of strangers \_\_\_\_\_ his unhappy childhood.  
A. is linked to                      B. are linked to  
C. is linked of                      D. are linked with
- ( ) 12) He is considering \_\_\_\_\_ for further study next year.  
A. go abroad                      B. going abroad  
C. gone abroad                      D. went abroad
- ( ) 13) These books \_\_\_\_\_ me and they aren't Jack's.  
A. are                      B. belong to                      C. belong                      D. is belong to
- ( ) 14) He \_\_\_\_\_ to stay at home alone and looked after his younger brother.  
A. is forcing                      B. forced                      C. is forced                      D. was forced
- ( ) 15) \_\_\_\_\_ much water, the tree would grow better.  
A. Given                      B. Give                      C. Giving                      D. Gave

### III. Find out the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

- 1) I have lived in Zhengzhou for at less three years. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) They are hungry, and what are more, they feel cold. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The thief attempted running away. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) You should apology to your teacher when you're late for class. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) He met his English teacher on his way to home. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) The bricks and rocks are used to building new houses. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) This is the best book which I have ever read. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) It's no use wait here and you'd better go home first. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) He mustn't be in the reading room. I saw him in the street just now. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) The teacher came in, to hold a book in his hand. \_\_\_\_\_

## IV. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

In many big cities, people suffer much from traffic jams (塞车). The 1) of heavy traffic has become one of the major 2) of the society.

In order to solve this problem, lots of measures have been 3). One suggestion is to lay down more roads. It can make the present roads 4) crowded. But it maybe takes up much more land. The other 5) is that more routes of buses should be opened up. 6) the way, the number of bikes and cars in the street will be 7). It is also a good way of 8) the problem of heavy traffic. In my 9), the best way is to combine (联合, 结合) the two measures: 10) down more crossroads (立交桥) and open up more bus routes in downtown areas.

- |         |              |               |             |            |
|---------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| ( ) 1)  | A. problem   | B. question   | C. thing    | D. matter  |
| ( ) 2)  | A. attention | B. concerns   | C. events   | D. things  |
| ( ) 3)  | A. taken     | B. took       | C. taking   | D. takes   |
| ( ) 4)  | A. less      | B. little     | C. more     | D. much    |
| ( ) 5)  | A. idea      | B. suggestion | C. view     | D. means   |
| ( ) 6)  | A. By        | B. On         | C. In       | D. Through |
| ( ) 7)  | A. increase  | B. increased  | C. reduced  | D. reduce  |
| ( ) 8)  | A. solving   | B. solved     | C. to solve | D. solves  |
| ( ) 9)  | A. opinion   | B. idea       | C. view     | D. thought |
| ( ) 10) | A. lie       | B. lay        | C. laid     | D. put     |

## V. Reading Comprehension

### A

Helen Keller lived in the USA. She was a great woman.

When Helen was a baby, she got very sick. After many weeks, the doctor said, "She is better, but now she can't see and she can't hear." Her parents were sad.

After a few years, things got worse. There was no way for Helen to speak to other people. She heard nothing. She saw nothing. She didn't understand anything.

Then one day a teacher came to live with Helen and her family. The teacher helped Helen learn about words. Helen was a very bright child and soon she learned to spell her first word. When she was older, she went to college.

Helen was very famous. She helped many blind and deaf people. She traveled around the world and helped many people.

Helen was a very old woman when she died. The world remember her today as a brave and wonderful person. She was blind and deaf, but she found a way to see and hear.

( ) 1) Helen Keller got very sick when \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. she was a baby               | B. she went to college |
| C. her teacher came to her home | D. she was very old    |



- ( ) 2) \_\_\_\_\_ taught Helen Keller her first word.  
A. Her mother    B. Her teacher    C. Her father    D. Her doctor
- ( ) 3) Helen Keller was famous because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she was an American  
B. she traveled around the world  
C. her teacher taught her many things  
D. she learned to read and write and helped many people in the world
- ( ) 4) The world remember Helen Keller today because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. She was very bright    B. she was blind and deaf  
C. she went to college    D. she was a brave and wonderful person
- ( ) 5) Helen Keller was blind and deaf, but \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she found a way to see and hear  
B. her father and mother didn't feel sad  
C. she found no way to travel around the world  
D. she found out how people became blind and deaf

**B**

Nowadays more and more people are concerned about their health. If you happen to be in one of the city parks in the early morning, you will see lots of people there. Some are practicing *taijiquan* and sword-play (练剑) and others are either running, walking, or exercising through dance. Research shows this can build bodies, reduce the chance of heart attack (心脏病), and help to lower blood pressure (血压).

Meanwhile medical researchers have proved that what people eat affects health. They advise people to eat more fruits and vegetables and less red meat like beef and pork (猪肉) because red meats contain more fat than poultry (家禽) and fish. Fats can block the flow of blood and cause a heart attack.

Getting rid of bad habits like smoking and drinking alcohol (酒) is also an important way to keep healthy. If people pay more attention to the above ways of keeping healthy, they will greatly improve their health.

**Complete the sentences according to the passage.**

- 1) Nowadays more and more people are concerned \_\_\_\_\_.  
2) In the morning, some are practicing *taijiquan* and \_\_\_\_\_ and others are either \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or exercising through dance in the city parks.  
3) Medical researchers advise people to eat more \_\_\_\_\_ and less \_\_\_\_\_ like beef and pork.  
4) Fats can block \_\_\_\_\_ and cause a heart attack.  
5) Getting rid of bad habits like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol is also an important way to keep healthy.

## Vocabulary (生词表)

### A

- a space station 宇宙空间站 (3)
- able-bodied 体格健全的, 强壮的 (8)
- accessible /ək'sesəbl/ *adj.* 交通方便的 (9)
- accident /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* 意外事故, 横祸 (8)
- account /ə'kaʊnt/ *v.* 叙述, 解释  
*n.* 账户 (7)
- account for 占…… (7)
- achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n.* 成就, 功绩 (10)
- actually /'æktʃʊəli/ *adv.* 实际上, 事实上 (5)
- add /æd/ *vt.* 增加, 添加 (6)
- admit /əd'mɪt/ *v.* 承认 (6)
- adventure /əd'ventʃə/ *n.* 冒险的经历  
*v.* 冒险 (3)
- advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ *n.* 广告, 做广告 (5)
- advertising /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/ *n.* 广告业, 广告  
*adj.* 广告的 (5)
- aerospace /'eərəʊspeɪs/ *adj.* 航天的 (3)
- affect /ə'fekt/ *v.* 影响, 作用 (7)
- Africa /'æfrɪkə/ *n.* 非洲 (8)
- alone /ə'ləʊn/ *adj.* 单独的, 孤独的, 独自的 (4)
- amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊异的 (2)
- amplify /'æmplɪfaɪ/ *v.* 扩大, 放大 (3)
- amputee /,æmpju'ti:/ *n.* 被截肢的人 (8)
- apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ *v.* 道歉 (10)
- appear /ə'piə/ *vi.* 出现 (2)
- applause /ə'plɔ:z/ *n.* 鼓掌欢迎, 欢呼 (3)
- approval /ə'pru:vəl/ *n.* 赞成, 承认 (6)
- artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ *n.* 艺术家, 美术家 (8)
- astronaut /'æstrɒnɔ:t/ *n.* 航天员 (3)
- Athens /'æθɪnz/ *n.* 雅典 (希腊首都) (8)
- attempt /ə'tempt/ *v. & n.* 企图, 试图

attempt to 试图, 企图 (8)  
 attract /ə'trækt/ *vt.* 吸引 (2)  
 aviation /ˌeɪvɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 航空 (9)  
 await /ə'weɪt/ *vt.* 等候 (5)

## B

ban /bæn/ *n.* 禁令  
     *v.* 禁止 (7)  
 basic /'beɪsɪk/ *adj.* 基本的 (5)  
 battleground /'bætlgraʊnd/ *n.* 战场 (4)  
 battery /'bætəri/ *n.* 电池 (1)  
 be against 反对 (7)  
 beat /bi:t/ *vt.* (beat; beaten) 击败; 胜过 (8)  
 believe /br'i:lv/ *v.* 认为, 相信 (4)  
 beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/ *n.* 饮料 (5)  
 beyond /br'jɒnd/ *prep.* 在(到)... 较远的一边, 超过, 那一边 (6)  
 bit /bɪt/ *n.* 小块, 少量 (5)  
 blast /blɑ:st/ *v.* 爆炸  
     blast off *v.* 发射; 升空  
     blast-off *n.* 发射; 升空 (3)  
 bless /bles/ 〈口〉哎呀! 我的天哪!  
     *vt.* 祝福, 保佑 (1)  
 blind /blaɪnd/ *adj.* 瞎的; 盲目的 (10)  
 blood /blʌd/ *n.* 血, 血液 (1)  
 brand /brænd/ *n.* 商标, 牌子 (5)  
 breathe /bri:ð/ *v.* 呼吸 (1)  
 broken /'brəʊkən/ *adj.* 断掉的, 打破的 (8)  
 browse /braʊz/ *v. & n.* 浏览 (2)  
 burn /bɜ:n/ *v.* 燃烧, 烧着, 灼伤  
     *n.* 烧伤, 灼伤 (7)  
 burst into 爆发 (3)  
 bus /bʌs/ *vi.* 乘公共汽车  
     *n.* 公共汽车 (5)  
 business /'bɪznɪs/ *n.* 企业, 商业 (7)  
 businessman /'bɪznɪsmæn/ *n.* 商人 (4)  
 button /'bʌtn/ *n.* 按钮; 纽扣 (2)

## C

Canadian /kə'neɪdʒən/ *adj.* 加拿大的

*n.* 加拿大人 (4)

cancer /'kænsə/ *n.* 癌症 (7)

Cape Town 开普敦 (8)

case /keɪs/ *n.* 病例, 事件, 案例 (6)

cause /kɔːz/ *n.* 原因

*v.* 引起, 导致 (7)

challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ *adj.* 挑战的, 挑战性的 (2)

charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ *v.* 收费

*n.* 费用

shipping charge 运费 (2)

check /tʃek/ *vt.* 检查, 核对 (10)

cheer /tʃɪə/ *n.* 愉快, 欢呼

*v.* (使) 快活, 欢呼 (3)

chemical /'kemɪkəl/ *n.* 化学制品, 化学药品

*adj.* 化学的 (6)

Chinese-developed 中国研制的 (3)

chopsticks /'tʃɒpstɪks/ *n.* 筷子 (1)

cigarette /sɪgə'ret/ *n.* 香烟 (7)

civil /'sɪvl/ *adj.* 国内的 (9)

clearance /'klɪərəns/ *n.* 清除 (5)

clinic /'klɪnɪk/ *n.* 门诊部; 临床 (1)

collapse /kə'leɪps/ *n. & vi.* 倒塌, 崩溃 (6)

collect /kə'lekt/ *v.* 收集, 搜集 (1)

come into being 形成, 产生 (5)

comfort /'kʌmfət/ *v.* 安慰

*n.* 舒适, 安慰 (8)

commercial /kə'mɜːʃəl/ *n.* (电视) 广告 (5)

commonality /kə'mə'nælɪtɪ/ *n.* 公共 (5)

Commonwealth /'kɒmənwelθ/ *n.* 联邦, 共和国 (8)

communications /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)nz/ [计] 通信 (3)

communication /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 交流 (9)

community /kə'mju:nɪtɪ/ *n.* 社区; 社会 (4)

company /'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 陪伴; 公司 (5)

comparison /kəm'pærɪsn/ *n.* 比较; 对照 (2)

conductor /kən'dʌktə/ *n.* 售票员 (10)

confirmation /kən'fɜːmeɪʃən/ *n.* 证实, 确认 (2)

connect /kə'nekt/ *v.* 连接 (3)

consider /kən'sɪdə/ *vt.* 考虑; 认为 (2)

be considered as 被认为 (2)

consumer /kən'sju:mə/ *n.* 消费者 (6)  
 contribution /ˌkɒntrɪ'bju:ʃən/ *n.* 捐献, 贡献, 投稿 (3)  
 control /kən'trəʊl/ *n.* 控制, 指导

Beijing Aerospace Control Center (BACC) 北京航天飞行控制中心 (3)  
 convenient /kən'vi:njənt/ *adj.* 便利的, 方便的 (9)  
 core /kɔ:/ *n.* (果实的) 核, 核心; [喻] (事物的) 本质 (3)  
 cord /kɔ:d/ *n.* 绳索 (3)  
 cost /kɒst/ *n.* 价钱, 成本

*v.* 花费 (金钱、时间、劳力等) (9)

cotton /'kɒtn/ *n.* 棉花, 棉线 (10)  
 cover /'kʌvə/ *v.* 覆盖, 掩饰 (1)  
 create /kri'eɪt/ *vt.* 创作, 创造 (5)  
 credit card 信用卡 (2)  
 crowd /kraʊd/ *n.* 人群  
*v.* 拥挤 (3)  
 crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 拥挤的; 塞满的 (1)  
 cure /kjʊə/ *v.* 治愈, 治疗 (1)  
 cushion /'kuʃən/ *n.* 垫子, 软垫 (10)  
 cut /kʌt/ *v.* 切 (割、削) (1)

## D

daily /'deɪli/ *adj.* 每日的  
*adv.* 每日, 天天 (7)  
 dairy /'deəri/ *n.* 奶制品, 牛奶场 (6)  
 damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ *n.* 伤害; 损害 (1)  
 debut /'debju:/ *n.* 初次登场 (8)  
 decade /'dekeɪd/ *n.* 十年, 十  
 for decades 几十年 (4)  
 decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ *n.* 决定, 决议  
 make a decision 做决定 (2)  
 deliver /dɪ'lɪvə/ *vt.* 递送 (2)  
 department /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/ *n.* 部门  
 department stores 百货商店 (7)  
 departure /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə/ *n.* 出发, 离开 (9)  
 detailed /'di:teɪld/ *adj.* 详细的 (2)  
 determined /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/ *adj.* 坚决的 (8)  
 die /daɪ/ *v.* 死; 死亡 (1)  
 direction /dɪ'rekʃən/ *n.* 方向, 方位  
 in all directions 四面八方; 各方面 (9)

- disabled /dɪs'eɪb(ə)ld/ *adj.* 伤残的 (10)  
 disaster /dɪ'zɑːstə/ *n.* 灾难, 天灾, 灾祸 (4)  
 discover /dɪs'kʌvə/ *vt.* 发现, 发觉 (6)  
 disposable /dɪ'spəʊzəbəl/ *adj.* 一次性的 (1)  
 drawer /'drɔːə/ *n.* 抽屉 (10)  
 dozen /'dʌzn/ *n.* 一打, 十二个  
     dozens of 许多; 几十个 (4)  
 due to 由于, 应归于 (6)

## E

- earth /ɜːθ/ *n.* 地球 (1)  
 earthquake /'ɜːθkweɪk/ *n.* 地震 (4)  
 eco-friendly 对生态环境友好的, 不妨害生态环境的 (1)  
 electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/ *adj.* 电的 (3)  
 encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ / *vt.* 鼓励, 激励 (3)  
 engine /'endʒɪn/ *n.* 引擎, 发动机  
     search engine 搜索引擎 (2)  
 enter /'entə/ *vt.* 加入; 登录; 开始 (4)  
 enterprise /'entəpraɪz/ *n.* 企业, 事业 (6)  
 entire /ɪn'taɪə/ *adj.* 整个的, 全部的 (9)  
 environment /ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/ *n.* 环境 (1)  
 era /'ɪərə/ *n.* 时代, 年代 (8)  
 event /ɪ'vent/ *n.* 事件; (比赛) 项目 (4)  
 expectation /ˌekspek'teɪʃən/ *n.* 期待, 预料, 指望 (6)  
 experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ *n. & vt.* 经验 (2)  
 e-shop 网上商店 (2)  
 extend /ɪks'tend/ *v.* 扩展, 展开 (9)  
 extremely /ɪk'striːmlɪ/ *adv.* 极端地; 非常地 (2)

## F

- fainted /feɪntɪd/ *adj.* 昏厥 (8)  
 fake /feɪk/ *adj.* 假的  
     *n.* 假货, 欺骗 (6)  
 familiar /fə'mɪljə/ *adj.* 熟悉的, 常见的 (5)  
 fashion /'fæʃən/ *n.* 流行, 时尚 (7)  
 feat /fi:t/ *n.* 功绩 (3)  
     historic feat 历史功绩 (3)  
 fellow /'feləʊ/ *n.* 人, 家伙 (10)  
 field /fiːld/ *n.* 领域; 原野 (4)



final /'faɪnəl/ *n.* 决赛

*adj.* 最后的 (8)

fog /fɒg/ *n.* 雾 (5)

for ever 永远 (3)

force /fɔ:s/ *v.* 强迫

*n.* 力量

be forced to 被迫…… (7)

forest /'fɒrɪst/ *n.* 森林, 林木 (1)

forever /fə'revə/ *adv.* 永远, 永久; 永恒 (1)

founder /'faʊndə/ *n.* 创始人 (8)

freestyle /'fri:stail/ *n.* 自由式 (8)

frequency /'fri:kwənsɪ/ *n.* 频率 (9)

frighten /'fraɪtn/ *v.* 使惊吓, 使惊恐 (1)

## G

gateway /'geɪtweɪ/ *n.* 通道, 关口 (9)

generally /'dʒenərəli/ *adv.* 通常, 一般 (9)

generation /,dʒenə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 一代, 一代人 (1)

global /'gləʊbəl/ *adj.* 全球的, 全世界的 (4)

goal /gəʊl/ *n.* 目标 (8)

government /'gʌvənmənt/ *n.* 政府 (7)

graphic /'græfɪk/ *adj.* 图解的 (2)

grass /grɑ:s/ *n.* 草 (1)

group /gru:p/ *n.* (公司) 集团, 团体, 群 (6)

guide /gaɪd/ *n.* 向导, 导游者 (10)

## H

habit /'hæbɪt/ *n.* 习惯 (7)

handbag /'hændbæg/ *n.* 女用皮包; 手提包 (2)

handle /'hændl/ *v.* 对待, 控制, 处理 (8)

hardly /'hɑ:dlɪ/ *adv.* 几乎没有, 简直不 (8)

handrail /'hændreɪl/ *n.* 扶手, 栏杆 (3)

harmful /'hɑ:mful/ *adj.* 有害的

be harmful to 对……有害 (7)

headwaiter *n.* (服务员) 领班 (8)

here and there 各处, 到处 (1)

hero /'hɪərəʊ/ *n.* 英雄

an astronaut hero 航天英雄 (3)

historic /hɪs'tɒrɪk/ *adj.* 有历史性的 (3)

- hook /hʊk/ *n.* 钩, 吊钩  
     *v.* 钩住, 上瘾 (3)  
 hub /hʌb/ *n.* 枢纽, 中心 (9)  
 human /'hju:mən/ *n.* 人, 人类 (1)

## I

- illness /'ɪlnɪs/ *n.* 疾病, 生病 (1)  
 imagine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ *v.* 想象, 设想 (1)  
 immediate /ɪ'mi:dʒət/ *adj.* 直接的; 立即的 (2)  
 immediately /ɪ'mi:dʒətli/ *adv.* 立即, 马上 (5)  
 imprison /ɪm'prɪzn/ *vt.* 监禁, 关押 (6)  
 include /ɪn'klu:d/ *vt.* 包括 (2)  
 indeed /ɪn'di:d/ *adv.* 的确, 真正地 (8)  
 industry /'ɪndəstri/ *n.* 工业, 产业 (3)  
 inspiration /ɪnspə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 灵感 (5)  
 inspire /ɪn'spaɪə/ *v.* 激发, 使……感动 (8)  
 instance /'ɪnstəns/ *n.* 例子  
     for instance 例如 (4)  
 instead /ɪn'sted/ *adv.* 代替, 改为 (5)  
 insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ *v.* 插入  
     *n.* 插入物 (8)  
 interval /'ɪntəvəl/ *n.* 间隔, 间歇 (9)  
 invader /ɪn'veɪdə/ *n.* 侵略者 (4)  
 invaluable /ɪn'veljʊəbl/ *adj.* 无价的 (6)  
 inventor /ɪn'ventə(r)/ *n.* 发明家 (8)  
 involved /ɪn'vɒlvd/ *adj.* 有关的 (6)  
 item /'aɪtəm/ *n.* 产品; 项目 (2)  
     order this item 订购这个产品 (2)

## J

- join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 加入, 参加 (4)  
 judge /dʒʌdʒ/ *vt.* 判断, 断定, 认为 (10)

## K

- key /ki:/ *vt.* (常与 in 连用) 用键盘输入 (数据等)  
     *n.* 键; 关键; 钥匙 (2)  
 kidney /'kɪdnɪ/ *n.* 肾 (6)  
 kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死, 杀伤 (1)

knee /ni:/ *n.* 膝, 膝盖 (8)  
 knock /nɒk/ *v.* 碰撞, 相撞, 敲  
 knock down 撞倒 (8)

## L

large-scale 大型的, 大规模的 (9)  
 law /lɔ:/ *n.* 法律 (7)  
 lay out 有计划地安排, 布置, 设计 (常用于被动语态) (9)  
 leather /'leðə/ *n.* 皮革 (2)  
 line /laɪn/ *n.* 诗句; 行; 线路 (5)  
 link /lɪŋk/ *v.* 链接, 联系  
     *n.* 环节, 联系  
 be linked to 与……有关, 与……有关联 (7)  
 liquid /'lɪkwɪd/ *adj.* 液体的  
     *n.* 液体 (5)  
 live /laɪv/ *adj.* 实况转播的, 活的  
     *vi.* 活着, 生活  
     *vt.* 度过, 经历 (3)  
 locate /ləu'keɪt/ *v.* 位于 (9)  
 log /lɒg/ *n.* 日志; 记录; 原木  
     *v.* 登录 (计算机)  
 log onto(into) 〈计〉进入系统; 登录 (2)  
 logo /'lɒɡəʊ/ *n.* 标识语 (5)  
 lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* 肺 (7)

## M

magnitude /'mæɡnɪtju:d/ *n.* 震级, 量 (4)  
 mailing address 邮寄地址 (2)  
 mainly /'meɪnli/ *adv.* 主要地 (9)  
 major /'meɪdʒə/ *adj.* 主要的; 主修的; 大的  
 mark /mɑ:k/ *v.* 做标记  
     *n.* 标志, 标牌 (8)  
 material /mə'tɪəriəl/ *n.* 材料 (2)  
 Mars /mɑ:z/ *n.* 火星 (1)  
 means /mi:nz/ *n.* 方式, 方法, 手段 (9)  
 medium /'mi:djəm/ *n.* 媒体 (5)  
 meet /mi:t/ *vt.* 满足; 遇见; (迎)接 (10)  
 melamine /'meləmi(:)n/ *n.* [化]三聚氰胺 (6)

- metal /'metl/ *n.* 金属 (8)
- Microsoft *n.* 美国微软公司 (8)
- middle-class /'mɪdl'klɑ:s/ *adj.* 中产阶级的 (8)
- midnight /'mɪd.naɪt/ *n.* 午夜 (5)
- million /'mɪljən/ *num.* 百万 (4)
- misfortune /mɪs'fɔ:tʃən/ *n.* 灾难, 灾祸, 不幸 (的事) (8)
- mission /'mɪʃən/ *n.* 使命, 任务, 使团, 代表团 (3)
- mix ... with ... 把……和……混合 (6)
- modern /'mɒdən/ *adj.* 现代 (式) 的, 近代的 (8)
- module /'mɒdju:l/ *n.* 登月舱, 指令舱 (3)
- orbital module 轨道舱 (3)
- moment /'məʊmənt/ *n.* 瞬间
- adj.* 片刻的, 瞬间的 (3)
- motorcycle /'məʊtəsaɪkl/ *n.* 摩托车 (8)
- motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* 座右铭 (10)
- move /mu:v/ *vt. & n.* 动, 移动 (2)
- move on *v.* 继续前进 (2)
- movement /'mu:vmənt/ *n.* 活动, 运动 (7)
- musician /'mju:'zɪʃən/ *n.* 音乐家 (8)

## N

- nap /næp/ *n.* 打盹, (白天) 小睡 (4)
- napkin /'næpkɪn/ *n.* 餐巾, 餐巾纸 (5)
- nation /'neɪʃən/ *n.* 国家, 民族 (3)
- national /'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国家的 (4)
- natural /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.* 自然的; 自然界的 (1)
- nearly /'nɪəli/ *adv.* 几乎, 差不多 (7)
- network /'netwɜ:k/ *n.* 网络, 网状物 (9)
- non-smoker *n.* 不抽烟的人 (7)
- nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/ *adv.* 如今, 现在 (2)

## O

- occur /ə'kɜ:/ *vi.* 发生, 出现 (4)
- ocean /'əʊʃən/ *n.* 海洋, 大海 (1)
- offer /'ɒfə/ *vt.* 提供; 出价 (10)
- orbital /'ɔ:bɪtl/ *adj.* 轨道的 (3)
- orbiter /'ɔ:bɪtə(r)/ *n.* 人造卫星, 盘旋物 (3)
- order /'ɔ:də/ *n.* 订单
- vt.* 订购

- place an order 下订单 (2)  
 ordinary /'ɔ:dɪnəri/ *adj.* 平凡的, 普通的 (10)  
 organ /'ɔ:gən/ *n.* 器官 (7)  
 originate /ə'ri:dʒɪneɪt/ *vi.* 起源, 发生  
     originate from 发源于 (6)  
 outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ *adj.* 突出的, 显著的 (4)  
 owner /'əʊnə/ *n.* 物主, 所有人 (2)  
 oxygen /'ɒksɪdʒən/ *n.* [化]氧 (3)

## P

- pack /pæk/ *n.* 包裹, 包装 (6)  
 page /peɪdʒ/ *n.* 页 (2)  
 painful /'peɪnful/ *adj.* 疼痛的, 令人痛苦的 (1)  
 passenger /'pæsɪndʒə/ *n.* 乘客, 旅客 (10)  
 passive /'pæsɪv/ *adj.* 被动的, 消极的 (7)  
 patient /'peɪʃənt/ *n.* 病人, 患者 (1)  
 payment /'peɪmənt/ *n.* 付款 (2)  
 perfect /'pɜ:fɪkt/ *adj.* 完美的, 极好的 (3)  
 period /'pɪəriəd/ *n.* 时期 (4)  
 phenomenon /fɪ'nɒmɪnən/ *n.* 现象 (4)  
 pity /'pɪtɪ/ *n.* 同情, 怜悯 (8)  
 place /pleɪs/ *vt.* 放置  
     *n.* 地方 (2)  
 plant /plɑ:nt/ *vt.* 种植, 栽培 (1)  
 plastic /'plæstɪk/ *adj.* 塑胶的  
     *n.* 塑胶, 塑料制品 (6)  
 pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.* 衣袋, 口袋 (10)  
 poisonous /'pɔɪznəs/ *adj.* 有毒的 (6)  
 pollutant /pə'lu:tənt/ *n.* 污染物质 (1)  
 pollute /pə'lu:t/ *vt.* 污染, 弄脏 (1)  
 powder /'paʊdə/ *n.* 粉, 粉末 (6)  
 post /pəʊst/ *n.* 职位, 岗位 (10)  
 precious /'preʃəs/ *adj.* 宝贵的, 贵重的 (4)  
 premier /'premiə/ *n.* 总理 (3)  
 president /'prezɪdənt/ *n.* 总统; (大学) 校长; 董事长; 总裁 (8)  
 pretend /pri'tend/ *vt.* 假装, 装扮 (10)  
 producer /prə'dju:sə/ *n.* 生产者, 制造商 (6)  
 product /'prɒdʌkt/ *n.* 产品 (2)  
 profession /prə'feʃən/ *n.* 职业 (10)

promptly /'prɒmptli/ *adv.* 迅速地 (2)  
prosperity /'prɒs'perɪti/ *n.* 繁荣, 旺盛 (3)  
protection /'prə'tekʃən/ *n.* 保护 (1)  
protein /'prəuti:n/ *n.* [生化] 蛋白质 (6)  
proud /praʊd/ *adj.* 自豪的, 骄傲的 (10)  
province /'prɒvɪns/ *n.* 省 (4)  
poverty /'pɒvəti/ *n.* 贫穷, 贫困 (4)  
provide /'prə'vaɪd/ *v.* 供应 (3)  
public /'pʌblɪk/ *adj.* 公共的, 公立的  
*n.* 公众, 民众 (7)  
punish /'pʌnɪʃ/ *v.* 惩罚, 处罚 (1)  
punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/ *n.* 惩罚, 处罚 (10)  
purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/ *n. & vt.* 买, 购买 (2)  
purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ *n.* 目的, 意图 (7)

## Q

qualify /'kwɒlɪfaɪ/ *v.* 取得资格, 有资格 (8)  
 qualify for (使) 有……资格 (8)  
 quality /'kwɒlərtɪ/ *n.* 质量; 品质 (2)

## R

race /reɪs/ *v.* 比赛 (8)

rail /reɪl/ *n.* 铁轨

light rail 轻轨 (9)

railway /ˈreɪlweɪ/ *n.* 铁道, 铁路 (9)

reasonable /ˈriːznəbl/ *adj.* 合理的; 有道理的 (2)

recall /rɪˈkɔːl/ *v.* 回想起, 恢复

*n.* 回忆 (8)

receptionist /rɪˈsepʃənɪst/ *n.* 接待员 (8)

Red Cross 红十字会 (4)

redirect /ˈriːdɪˈrekt/ *vt.* 使改道, 使改变方向 (5)

refresher /ˈrɪˈfreʃə/ *n.* 恢复精神的人或物 (5)

regard /rɪˈɡɑːd/ *vt.* 看待

be regarded as ... 被视为……; 被认为是…… (3)

related /rɪˈleɪtɪd/ *adj.* 有关系的 (6)

relative /ˈrelətɪv/ *n.* 亲戚 (4)

relax /rɪˈlæks/ *v.* 放松 (7)

release /rɪˈliːs/ *vt.* 发表; 释放 (5)

relief /rɪˈliːf/ *n.* 救济 (4)



- reject /rɪ'dʒekt/ *vt.* 拒绝, 抵制 (6)  
 rejection /rɪ'dʒekʃən/ *n.* 拒绝 (6)  
 renew /rɪ'nju:/ *vt. & vi.* 更新; 使更新 (2)  
 reply /rɪ'plaɪ/ *v.* 回答; 答复 (4)  
 resist /rɪ'zɪst/ *vt.* 抵抗, 反抗 (4)  
 rescue /'reskju:/ *n. & v.* 援救, 营救 (4)  
 resource /rɪ'sɔ:s/ *n.* 资源, 财力 (1)  
 result in 导致 (6)  
 rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ/ *adj.* 值得的, 有益的 (4)  
 rock /rɒk/ *vt.* 使动摇  
     *n.* 岩石, 石头, 摇动 (6)  
 rod /rɒd/ *n.* 杆, 棒 (8)  
 role /rəʊl/ *n.* 角色, 任务 (9)  
 root /ru:t/ *n.* 根本, 根, 根源 (6)  
 round line 环线 (9)  
 route /ru:t/ *n.* 路线, 路程 (9)  
 rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾 (1)

## S

- safety /'seɪftɪ/ *n.* 安全, 保险装置 (3)  
 save /seɪv/ *vt.* 救, 挽救; 保留, 节省 (1)  
 scenic /'si:nɪk/ *adj.* 风景的 (9)  
 scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ *n.* 科学家 (3)  
 seal /si:l/ *n.* 封条, 印, 图章  
     *vt.* 封, 密封 (6)  
 search /sɜ:tʃ/ *v.* 搜寻, 搜索; 调查 (2)  
 search box 搜索栏 (2)  
 secure /sɪ'kjʊə/ *adj.* 安全的 (2)  
 select /sɪ'lekt/ *vt.* 挑选 (2)  
 self-respect /'selfrɪs'pekt/ *n.* 自尊, 自重 (10)  
 sentence /'sentəns/ *vt.* 宣判, 判决  
     *n.* 句子, 判决, 宣判 (6)  
 serve /sɜ:v/ *v.* 服务, 招待 (4)  
 several /'sevərəl/ *adj. & pron.* 几个 (5)  
 serious /'sɪəriəs/ *adj.* 严重的; 严肃的; 认真的 (1)  
 service /'sɜ:vɪs/ *n.* 服务 (4)  
 sheet /ʃi:t/ *n.* (一) 片, (一) 张 (5)  
 shift /ʃɪft/ *v.* 替换, 改变

*n.* 移动, 移位 (3)

shock /ʃɒk/ *vt.* 使震惊

*n.* 打击 (6)

shopping online 网上购物 (2)

sight /saɪt/ *n.* 视力, 视觉

come into one's sight 出现, 呈现在眼前 (2)

sign /saɪn/ *n.* 告示, 牌示 (7)

significant /sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/ *adj.* 重大的, 重要的 (9)

simple /'sɪmpl/ *adj.* 普通的, 朴素的 (4)

skill /skɪl/ *n.* 技巧, 技能 (10)

skin /skɪn/ *n.* 皮肤 (1)

sleep /sli:p/ *n.* 睡眠, 睡觉

*vi.* 睡, 睡觉 (4)

slogan /'sləʊɡən/ *n.* 口号, 标语 (5)

smoke /sməʊk/ *n.* 抽烟, 烟

*v.* 吸烟, 冒烟 (7)

smoke-free 无烟的, 禁止吸烟的 (地点) (7)

smoker /'sməʊkə/ *n.* 吸烟者 (7)

social /'səʊʃəl/ *adj.* 社会的 (4)

songwriter /'sɒŋ,raɪtə/ *n.* 歌曲作家 (5)

soul /səʊl/ *n.* 灵魂, 心灵 (10)

space /speɪs/ *n.* 宇宙 (3)

space suit 航天服 (3)

spacewalk *n.* 太空行走 (3)

spacecraft /'speɪskrɑ:ft/ *n.* 宇宙飞船, 太空船 (3)

splendid /'splendɪd/ *adj.* 壮丽的, 辉煌的 (3)

spirit /'spɪrɪt/ *n.* 精神

*vt.* 鼓励, 鼓舞 (3)

spot /spɒt/ *n.* 地点, 场所

scenic spot 风景区, 景点 (9)

spread /spred/ *v.* 伸展, 展开

spread out 扩展, 展开 (9)

square /skweə/ *n.* 广场 (9)

station /'steɪʃən/ *n.* 站 (9)

step /step/ *v.* 踏 (1)

stick /stɪk/ *n.* 手杖; 棍 (10)

style /stɑɪl/ *n.* 风格; 类型 (2)

submit /səb'mɪt/ *n. & v.* 提交 (2)

- subtle /'sʌtl/ *adj.* 微妙的 (5)  
 suburb /'sʌbɜ:b/ *n.* 市郊, 郊区 (9)  
 subway /'sʌbweɪ/ *n.* 地铁 (9)  
 suddenly /'sʌdənli/ *adv.* 突然地 (1)  
 supervisor /'sju:pəvaɪzə/ *n.* 监督人, 管理人 (6)  
 supply /sə'plaɪ/ *n.* 供应品, 供给  
     *vt.* 供给, 提供 (6)  
 surgeon /'sɜ:dʒən/ *n.* 外科医生 (4)  
 survey /sɜ:'veɪ/ *n. & vt.* 调查 (5)  
 survival /sə'vaɪvəl/ *n.* 生存, 幸存 (6)  
 sweet /swi:t/ *adj.* 甜的; 美好的  
     *n.* 糖果(10)  
 Sydney /'sɪdni/ *n.* 悉尼(澳大利亚城市) (8)

## T

- teammate *n.* 队友 (8)  
 technician /'tek'nɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 技术员, 技师 (3)  
 technological /tek'nɒlədʒ ɪk(ə)l/ *adj.* 科学技术的 (3)  
 telecast /'telɪkɑ:st/ *n. & v.* 电视广播 (3)  
 temper /'tempə/ *n.* 情绪, 脾气 (5)  
 tension /'tenʃən/ *n.* 紧张(状态), 不安 (5)  
 tether/'teðə(r)/ *vt.* 用绳(或链)拴  
     *n.* 系绳, 系链 (3)  
 tiny /'taɪni/ *adj.* 微小的 (5)  
 title /'taɪtl/ *n.* 名称, 标题  
     *adj.* 标题的, 用做书名的 (2)  
 transportation /,træns'pɔ:teɪʃən/ *n.* 交通, 运输 (9)  
 treat /tri:t/ *vt.* 视为, 对待 (5)  
 trust /trʌst/ *vt.* 信任, 信赖  
     *n.* (～ in) 信任, 信赖 (6)

## U

- unlimited /ʌn'lɪmɪtɪd/ *adj.* 无限的; 无约束的 (1)  
 urgently /'ɜ:dʒəntli/ *adv.* 紧急地, 迫切地 (6)

## V

- vary /'veəri/ *v.* 不同, 改变 (9)  
 victim /'vɪktɪm/ *n.* 受害人, 牺牲者 (4)  
 victory /'vɪktəri/ *n.* 胜利, 战胜, 克服 (3)

volunteer /vɒlən'tiə(r)/ *n.* 志愿者；志愿兵

*adj.* 志愿的；义务的；无偿的 (4)

## W

war /wɔː/ *n.* 战争 (4)

wave /weɪv/ *v.* (挥手)示意，摇动

waste /weɪst/ *n.* 废物，垃圾

*v.* 浪费，消耗 (1)

weak /wi:k/ *adj.* 虚弱的；不牢固的 (1)

Website *n.* 网站 (2)

well-being /'welbrɪŋ/ *adj.* 健康；康乐；安宁 (1)

widely /'waɪdlɪ/ *adv.* 广泛地 (3)

wire /'waɪə/ *n.* 金属丝，电线 (3)

wound /wu:nd/ *n.* 伤口，创伤 (1)

## Z

zone /zəʊn/ *n.* 地带，地区 (4)